The Sydney Morning Herald.

No. 6607.—Vol. XL. THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859. PRICE FOURPENCE.

BIRTHS.

On the 8th of August, at her residence, Botany Road, Redfern, Mrs. J. Fuller, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Hallesdon Cottage, Cook's River Road, Mrs. J. E. Robberds, of a daughter.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, Pyrmont, Mrs. W. Williams, of a son.

On the 10th instant, at her residence, No. 100, Riley-street, Woolloomooloo, the wife of Mr. William South, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On 6th August, by special license, at Pitt Town Manse, George Frederick, son of John M'Donald, Esq., Pitt Town, to Susannah Smith, daughter of the Rev. George Macfie.

On the 9th instant, at 111, Union-street, Pyrmont, by the Rev. J. L. M'Skimming, Samuel, third son of Mr. Thomas M'Guffie, of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Catherine, second daughter of John Quinn, of Doonass, County Clare, Ireland.

On the 10th instant, at St. John's, Darlinghurst, by the Rev. Canon Walsh, assisted by the Rev. W. R. Croxton, Arthur Hannibal Macarthur, Esq., of Marcuan, New England, to Emmeline Helen, youngest daughter of the late Andrew Allan, Esq., of Moore Bank, Liverpool, N. S. W.

On August 10th, by special licence, at St. Andrew's Church, by the Rev. George King, A. Thomson, of Scotland, to Mary Sinden, of London, now residents of this city.

DEATH

On Tuesday, August 10th, at the Hall, Pitt-street, Mr. Henry Welsh.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM COMMUNICATION with ENGLAND via MAURITIUS and OVERLAND.—THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP SALSETTE, 1900 tons, 400 horse-power, R. METHVEN, Esq., commander, will leave this port with her Majesty's mails, passengers, specie, and cargo, on MONDAY, the 15th AUGUST, at 2 o'clock, touching at MELBOURNE, KANGAROO ISLAND, and KING GEORGE'S SOUND.

Arrangements have been made for affording shippers of gold, treasure, &c., the option of paying an additional freight, and thereby insuring the same to its destination, local rates of insurance being added to the ordinary freight. Forms of bills of lading, with or without insurance, furnished by the agent.

For particulars regarding freight and passage, with information on all subjects connected with the PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S lines, apply to HENRY MOORE, agent.

Moore's Wharf, Sydney, 14th July, 1859.

Passage-money and freight to be paid and specie shipped before noon of 15th August.

PARRAMATTA STEAMERS.—These swift steam-packets continue to ply between Sydney and Parramatta, on every week day, as follows:—

From Parramatta,	From Sydney,
8, 11, and 3.	9, 1·15, and 4.

On Sunday, from Sydney at 9 a.m., returning at 4 p.m.

Cabin, 2s. 6d.; steerage, 1s. 6d.; in full, without any charge for omnibus, which will set down all passengers in the centre of the town free of all charge.

Refreshments to be had on board.

BRIGHTON, MANLY BEACH. — STEAMER PHANTOM.

Fare, 1s.; children, 6d.

Leaves Woolloomooloo 7·45, 10·20, 2·20, 4·20.

Leaves Manly 9·0, 11·30, 3·30, 5.

And on Sundays—Fare, 1s. 6d.; children, 9d.

Leaves Woolloomooloo, 10·30, 2·30.

Leaves Manly, 12, 5.

Omnibuses ply in connection with the steamer from the corner of King and George streets, at 10, 2, and 4, and from the steamboat pier, Woolloomooloo, immediately on arrival of the steamer from Manly.

STEAM TO CLARENCE RIVER.—By the GRAFTON and DUNCAN HOYLE, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 p.m., from Grafton Wharf.

KIRCHNER and CO., Agents

STEAMERS FROM THE PHŒNIX WHARF.

FOR THE CLYDE RIVER, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
FOR WOLLONGONG, THIS DAY, at 10 a.m.
FOR KIAMA and SHOALHAVEN, at 11 p.m.
FOR ULLADULLA, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.
FOR MERIMBULA, TWOFOLD BAY, on SATURDAY, at 10 a.m.

H. R. N. S. N. CO.—STEAM to the HUNTER.—The PATERSON, for MORPETH, THIS EVENING, at 11 o'clock.

TILMOUTH F. DYE, manager.

H. R. N. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, foot of Market-street.

THE A. S. N. COMPANY'S STEAMERS.

COLLAROY, to the HUNTER, THIS MORNING, THURSDAY, at 7.

ILLALONG, to the HUNTER, TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) NIGHT, at 11.

Steamer to CLARENCE TOWN, TUESDAY, 23rd August, at 11 p.m.

CITY OF SYDNEY, to MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

CITY OF SYDNEY, for ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

TELEGRAPH, to MELBOURNE, TUESDAY AFTERNOON, at 3.

CLARENCE, to WIDE BAY, TUESDAY, 16th August, at 10 p.m., calling at MORETON BAY to land Passengers and Mails only.

YARRA YARRA, to MORETON BAY and IPSWICH, WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 10 p.m.

EAGLE, to PORT CURTIS and ROCKHAMPTON direct, THURSDAY, 1st September, at 6 p.m.

SAMSON, to the MANNING RIVER, THURSDAY, 18th August, at 10 a.m.

SAMSON, to PORT MACQUARIE, and the MACLEAY RIVER, WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 10 p.m.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

NOTICE to PASSENGERS for ADELAIDE.—The A. S. N. Company's steamship CITY OF SYDNEY will be despatched for ADELAIDE, via MELBOURNE, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

JAMES PATERSON, Manager.

A. S. N. Co.'s Wharf, Sussex-street.

THE L. G. R. M. CO.'S STEAMERS will be despatched as under, immediately after the arrival of the English mails per BOMBAY, expected on the 10th instant.

For AUCKLAND direct and PORT NAPIER, loading at the Grafton Wharf, PRINCE ALFRED, 1000 tons, JAMES BOWDEN, commander.

For NELSON, WELLINGTON, PORT COOPER, and OTAGO, loading at Moore's Wharf, LORD WORSLEY, 550 tons, R. JOHNSON, commander.

Shippers will please complete their shipments without delay.

Fare to Auckland—Saloon.........£10 10
Intermediate 5 5

Apply to PEARSON and CO., agents, Moore's Wharf.

EDWARD COLEMAN, manager.

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.—The GOLDSEEKER will SAIL on THURSDAY MORNING. Freight or passage, low. Apply to F. W. COOKE, Bathurst-street.

LIGHTNING, for the MANNING RIVER. Sails first fair wind.

For freight or passage, apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Victoria Wharf.

FOR the MANNING RIVER.—The MARTHA, from the Commercial Wharf, first fair wind.

FOR WINGHAM, MANNING RIVER.—To sail TO-DAY, at 4 p.m.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Victoria Wharf.

FOR KEMPSEY.—The MACLEAY PACKET, to sail THIS DAY.

For freight or passage apply on board, the Baltic Wharf.

FOR THE RICHMOND RIVER.—The STORM KING SAILS TO-MORROW EVENING.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Shoobert's Wharf; or to WILLIAM WRIGHT, 28, Bathurst-street.

A COOK wanted.

FOR MORETON BAY.—The clipper schooner DON JUAN, CURPHY, master, having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

For freight or passage, having good accommodation, apply to R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR QUEENSLAND, MORETON BAY.—The A1 regular trader VIXEN, W. BENNETT, commander, will have her usual despatch.

For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The favorite schooner GAZELLE, A. CUNNINGHAM, commander, will be despatched on SATURDAY next. The accommodations of this well-known clipper are unequalled in the trade. Wines, Beer, Spirits, Bedding, &c., free of extra charge.

For freight or passage, apply on board, at the Patent Slip Wharf; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND.—At Grafton Wharf.—The clipper schooner SPRAY, Captain M'DONALD, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

For freight or passage apply to JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

FIRST VESSEL for AUCKLAND.—The fine brig MOA, H. ANDERSON, commander. Shippers are requested to have all goods on board and entries passed by noon, TO-MORROW. Has spacious and well ventilated passenger accommodation.

JOHN ROBERTON and CO., 19, Jamison-street.

WANTED, to purchase, a VESSEL, about 20 tons. Apply to JAMES HOGG, at his wharf, Dixon-st.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR WELLINGTON direct.—The fine ship INDIA, 700 tons, having all her dead weight engaged, will sail on THURSDAY, 11th August. Has spacious 'tween deck accommodation for horses.

Apply to PEARSON and CO., Moore's Wharf.

FOR PORT de FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The smart mail packet BRILLIANT, Captain SHOLL, under contract with the French Government, having just accomplished one of the quickest trips on record, will be again despatched on the 15th instant punctually—the greater portion of her cargo being already engaged.

For freight or passage, having first-rate accommodation in cabin and steerage, apply to LANNOY and BOURGOING, Church-hill; or LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's-chambers.

FOR PORT DE FRANCE, NEW CALEDONIA.—The first-class ship FERNAND, 450 tons burthen, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, will sail for the above port in a few days. She has room between decks for a few horses and cattle, which will be taken at a moderate price.

For freight or passage apply to D. N. JOUBERT, Smith's Wharf, Miller's Point.

FOR CALIFORNIA direct.—To Sail the 16th August, —The splendid clipper ship PERU, 1000 tons. H. A. C. SUNNE, commander.

For light freight and passengers only, apply to M. BAYLEY, Custom House agent, Circular Quay.

FOR SINGAPORE.—The American ship AZZAN, 597 tons register, ARTHUR HEAGEN, commander, will sail for Singapore about 25th instant.

For light freight and passage, apply to HENRY MOORE.

Moore's Wharf, 9th August.

SAPPHIRE, for MADRAS, via Port Curtis.—Under Charter to sail on SATURDAY next. Intending passengers are requested to inspect the accommodations of this vessel and make their arrangements at once.

Apply to ALLAN, STREET, and NORTON, Wynyard-square; or to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO, Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Shippers of Horses.—The well-known favourite horse ship ROYAL SAXON will sail for above port on or about the 27th instant, and favours a desirable opportunity for shippers of horses.

R. TOWNS and CO.

FOR CALCUTTA direct.—The clipper ship ORION, LIBBEY, master, will positively sail for the above port on SATURDAY, August 13th. Shippers of light freight or specie, will find this a most desirable chance. The Orion has room for a few more passengers, with accommodations unsurpassed by any vessel in port.

For freight or passage apply to Captain LIBBEY, on board, or to Messrs. G. A. LLOYD and CO., George-street.

FOR CALLAO.—The very superior A1 ship, COLUMBINE, 938 tons register, JOHN SAUNDERS, commander, will be despatched for the above port in a few days. She has splendid accommodations for a few cabin passengers.

Apply to Captain SAUNDERS, on board, Circular Quay; or to, BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

ABERDEEN CLIPPER LINE.—For LONDON direct.—The A1 fast-sailing clipper ship CENTURION, 639 tons register, R. MURRAY, commander, will sail on the 5th September. Has splendid accommodation for first and second class passengers. Shippers are reminded of the quick passages of this vessel.

Apply to Captain MURRAY, on board, at Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 and very superior ship GRACES, 450 tons register, THOMAS FARLAM, commander, is fast receiving cargo, and will be quickly despatched. Has most comfortable accommodations for passengers at moderate rates.

For freight or passage apply to Captain FARLAM, Circular Quay; or to BRIERLEY, DEAN, and CO., 273, George-street.

BLACK BALL and EAGLE LINES of PACKETS, for LIVERPOOL direct.—The Liverpool and Australian Navigation Company's magnificent steam clipper ROYAL CHARTER, 3000 tons, THOMAS TAYLOR, Esq., commander, will sail for the above port, from MELBOURNE, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August.

This splendid vessel has just arrived, after another very rapid passage of 59 days from Liverpool, and will be despatched punctually on her advertised day.

The accommodation for all classes cannot be excelled, the saloon being furnished with every requisite; the second cabin is most comfortably fitted up; and the third cabin is most spacious, lofty, and well ventilated.

FARES:

Saloon, 60 guineas

Second Cabin, including steward's attendance, 35 guineas.

Third Cabin, 18 and 20 guineas.

An experienced Surgeon will accompany the ship.

For further particulars apply to BRIGHT, BROTHERS, and CO., Melbourne; or THACKER, DANIELL and CO., O'Connell-street, Sydney.

BLACKWALL LINE of PACKETS, from MELBOURNE to LONDON.—The splendid A1 clipper ship ORWELL, 1400 tons, ALEXANDER WEYNTON, commander, to sail positively on the 20th August.

FARES:

Cabin, £60 to £90.

Second ditto, £30 to £35, including steward's attendance.

Third ditto, £15 to £25.

This vessel is the property of Messrs. Green, of Blackwall, whose name is sufficient guarantee for the superior accommodation which will be afforded to the passengers.

For plans, and particulars of dietary scale of second and third classes, apply to W. P. WHITE and CO., Melbourne; or to J. B. METCALFE and CO., No. 9, Bridge-street.

WHITE STAR LINE OF BRITISH AND AUSTRALIAN PACKETS.—For LIVERPOOL, to sail on THURSDAY, the 1st September, the celebrated clipper RED JACKET, 2000 tons, R. KIRBY, commander. Will be despatched positively as above, from Hobson's Bay.

This far-famed clipper is universally admitted to be the handsomest and fastest ship in the world, and as she will return to England in ballast-trim a passage of 65 days may be calculated upon.

Her accommodations for all classes are unsurpassed by any ship afloat, and too well known in the Australian trade to require description.

Passengers in the saloons will be supplied with wines, beer, &c., in addition to beds, bedding, and every cabin requisite; and as several cabins have already been bespoken, intending passengers are requested to make early application.

In the second cabin, which is on deck, and equal to the chief cabin of ordinary vessels, passengers are provided with all cabin requisites, excepting beds, bedding, &c.

In the intermediate and steerage, passengers will find the most complete arrangements made for their health and comfort.

A surgeon accompanies the ship as usual.

A cow is carried for the use of saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to LORIMER, MACKIE, and CO., Melbourne; or WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., Church-hill, Sydney.

FOR LONDON.—The A1 clipper barque DAWSTONE, 440 tons, JAMES NEWTON, commander, has nearly all her dead weight, and will have quick despatch. Excellent poop accommodation.

Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO, Margaret-street.

TO SHIPPERS of GOLD and SPECIE to LONDON.—An admirable opportunity is offered for the conveyance of the above by the A1 Aberdeen clipper ship PHŒNICIAN, to sail, without fail, on FRIDAY, the 12th instant, at noon.

Apply to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, and CO.

FOR CHARTER.—The A1 13 years clipper ship SIAM, 700 tons, WILSON, commander, is now ready for sea. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

FOR CHARTER, the splendid A1 clipper ship QUEEN OF ENGLAND, 1200 tons, M. NOLAN, commander. Has lofty and airy 'tween decks, and is now ready to proceed on any voyage. Apply to GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

TO SHIPS BOUND to INDIA.—FREIGHT for BOMBAY.—The undersigned can give a moderate freight to a large ship for Bombay. GILCHRIST, WATT, and CO., Margaret-street.

CHARTER.—Wanted, CONVEYANCE, from Mongawhare Kiapara to Sydney, for about 200 to 250 loads timber; the vessel must have ports to take in 22 inches square timber. WILLIS, MERRY, and CO., 17, Church-hill.

CHARTER.—Wanted, a VESSEL, about 6 feet draught. RENWICK, BATE, and CO., 327, George-street.

FOR SALE, the new colonial built Cutter EMMA AND MARY, 14 tons register. For particulars apply to JOHN HARRAP, shipwright, Flour Company's Wharf; or to JAMES BLAIR, timber merchant, Sussex-street.

FOR SALE, the clipper brigantine DART, 83 tons register; is in first-rate order and ready for sea. JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

FOR SALE or CHARTER, the splendid first-class clipper barque JUVERNA, 412 tons register. Apply to JOHN CUTHBERT, Cuthbert's Wharf.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER.—The clipper yacht schooner CORAL QUEEN, now lying at Campbell's Wharf; parties are invited to inspect her. Apply on board; or to MACNAMARA, SON, and CO., Wharf.

SHIP ADVERTISEMENTS.

LION.—For FREIGHT or CHARTER, this fine clipper vessel, now undergoing a thorough overhaul, and being altered to a barque, will be ready for sea in a few days. Carries 300 tons dead weight. Parties about shipping stock would do well to inspect this vessel, she having delivered four cargoes of horses in New Zealand without losing one. Has large cabin accommodations.

Apply on board, to Captain BARRACK, Smith's Wharf; or to JAMES MALCOLM and CO., agents.

FOR SALE, Iron Screw Steamer STORM BIRD, of 97 tons register, and two engines of 30-horse power, built and machinery made by the celebrated house of Laurie and Co., of Whiting; has good cabin and steerage accommodation for 50 passengers; draught of water when loaded 7 feet. This vessel is well found in every necessary for the passenger trade, hull and machinery being in excellent order, having been employed in the Port Albert trade. She is to be sold on account of the winding up of the company, and, unless disposed of privately before the 15th, will be disposed of by public auction. For further particulars apply to WILLIAM BAYLES and CO., 97, Collins-street, Melbourne.

FOR SALE, the beautiful new clipper fore-and-aft Schooner GUIDING STAR, just arrived from the Hawkesbury River, where she was launched a few weeks ago. This faithfully-built craft, drafted from the lines of some of the most celebrated American clippers, is worthy the inspection of parties in want of a really good and paying vessel. She is admirably adapted for the bar harbours, carrying a cargo of over 60 tons at a draft of 6 feet.

For particulars apply to LAIDLEY, IRELAND, and CO., Lloyd's Chambers, George-street.

ALL CLAIMS and Demands against the American ship ORION, must be presented in duplicate to Captain LIBBEY, Circular Quay, or Messrs. G. A. LLOYD and CO., George-street, on or before FRIDAY, August 12, or they will not be allowed. HENRY LIBBEY, master ship Orion.

CLIFFORD'S PATENT BOAT-LOWERING APPARATUS.—To Captains and Owners of Steamers, and Sailing Vessels.—On SALE, by the undersigned, Clifford's patent boat-lowering apparatus complete. THOMAS BOWDEN, 10, Macquarie-place.

BOAT FOR SALE (new); beam, 5 feet; length, 18 feet. Apply to Mr. HILL, Grafton Wharf.

LAVENU BENEFIT FUND.—ROYAL VICTORIA Theatre. Miss EMMA STANLEY and Mr. JOHN DREW. Boxes and seats to be obtained of J. R. CLARKE, George-street.

LAVENU BENEFIT FUND.—Boxes and Seats for both Theatres secured at J. R. CLARKE'S, George-street.

LAVENU BENEFIT FUND.—Boxes and Tickets for FRIDAY EVENING to be had of L. MOSS, Hunter-street.

LAVENU BENEFIT FUND.—FRIDAY EVENING. Entrance to Parquette through the Dress Circle.

LAVENU BENEFIT FUND.—FRIDAY EVENING. —PARQUETTE TICKETS will admit to the DRESS CIRCLE.

LAVENU BENEFIT FUND.—FRIDAY EVENING. Tickets for both Theatres at the principal Book and Music Sellers, Cafés, Hotels, &c.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Most positively the last night but two of the great Irish Comedian, Mr. JOHN DREW, in Sydney.

The most attractive programme presented during the engagement of this celebrated comedian.

First time in the Australian colonies. A new two-act drama, entitled

TERENCE O'CONNOR.

Terence O'Connor ....Mr. John Drew.

First time of the new original farce, written expressly for Mr. John Drew by F. Wiley, Esq., of this city (with local allusions), entitled

OUR COLONIAL COUSIN.

Tim O'Flaherty ....Mr. John Drew.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—A great performance. Two entirely new pieces, never before played in the Australias.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, JOHN DREW as "Terence O'Connor," first and only time.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, the first appearance of OUR COLONIAL COUSIN.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—TO-NIGHT, JOHN DREW, as Tim O'Flaherty.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—OUR COLONIAL COUSIN, TO-NIGHT. Remember, last night but two of JOHN DREW.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Announcement Extraordinary.

Engagement of

PROFESSOR BUSHELL,

The Electro-Biologist.

For SIX NIGHTS ONLY.

Monday, 15th August, and five following evenings.

SAMUEL COLVILLE, Lessee.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. Charles Poole.

THIS EVENING, Thursday, August 11th.

Second Operatic Production.

Verdi's ERNANI,

supported by the powerful Operatic Company.

INCREASED CHORUS.

Complete orchestral arrangements—Dresses and scenery of the period.

ERNANI, THIS EVENING, Thursday.—The genuine success which has attended "Il Trovatore" renders it unnecessary to advance claims upon the production of "Ernani." The manager wishes the public implicitly to rely on the correctness of the above Opera, in all its details.

SECURE SEATS FOR

E R N A N I

ERNANI, at half-past 7 precisely.

E R N A N I.—

Carriages ordered at 11.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—THURSDAY, August 11. ERNANI LIBRETTOS, now ready. Caxton Printing Office.

ERNANI! THURSDAY, August 11. Words of the Songs in the Librettos, 1s. each, at the Theatre.

THURSDAY, August 11, first Night of ERNANI. The Librettos contain cast of character, scenery, &c.

LIBRETTOS of ERNANI to be had of all music sellers, and at the Caxton Printing Office.

ALL the GEMS from ERNANI in the Librettos, One shilling, to be had in the Theatre.

PENRITH PIGEON MATCH, open to all.—A splendid Silver Cup, valued at twenty guineas, will be shot for at Penrith, on MONDAY, the 22nd instant: Nine birds each, thirty yards rise. Entrance one pound. Entrances may be addressed to Mr. DONALD BEATSON, Commercial Hotel, Penrith, from this date; and will close on Wednesday, 17th instant. Birds will be provided on the ground, each shooter to pay for his own. The usual rules of pigeon shooting adhered to. Shooting to commence at eleven o'clock a.m. sharp. By order of the committee. DONALD BEATSON. Penrith, 6th August.

PROFESSOR PARKER will be happy to meet his Friends and Pupils at his NEW SCHOOL OF ARMS, Pitt-street, exactly opposite Frith and Payten's, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the Sydney Sailors' Home will meet THIS DAY (Thursday), at the Water Police Magistrate's office, at 4 o'clock.

S. NORTH,
NAPOLEON LEVELL, } Secretaries.

AUSTRALIAN CATHOLIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The Half-yearly MEETING will take place at St. Benedict's, on SATURDAY, the 13th August, at 3 o'clock p.m. Members are requested to attend, for the purpose of re-considering the rules.

JOHN RYAN, secretary.

SYDNEY POULTRY CLUB.—The Annual General MEETING of the members of the Sydney Poultry Club will be held at Mr. HOLROYD'S Chambers, 3, King-street, on TUESDAY next, the 16th instant, at 3 o'clock p.m. W. H. CATLETT, secretary. 289, Pitt-street South, 10th August.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE GLEBE.—I hereby convene a PUBLIC MEETING of the electors of the Municipality of the Glebe, to be holden at NOON, on MONDAY, the twenty-second of August instant, in front of the building situate at the junction of the Parramatta and Glebe Roads, and known as one of the polling-places for the electorate of the Glebe and Balmain, for the purpose of electing nine councillors and two auditors for the said municipality. And I hereby give notice that if a greater number of candidates be nominated for these offices than there are officers to be elected, I will proceed to determine, by a show of hands in each case, which of such candidates have a majority of suffrages at the said meeting. These candidates will then be declared duly elected, unless a poll shall be demanded by some other candidate, or by four electors on his behalf, in which event due notice will then and there be given of the time and place whereat such poll will be taken.

JAMES PEMELL, Returning Officer.

Glebe, August 9.

PERSONS ADVERTISED FOR.

IF this should meet the eye of PAT. BURNS,—when last heard of, at Maitland,—his cousin wishes to hear from him. SARAH TRIMBLE, Dry Dock Office, Sydney.

IF THIS SHOULD meet the eye of JAMES BUCHANAN, who arrived in Melbourne about a month ago, he will hear of his sister, maiden name ELIZABETH BUCHANAN, by writing to her, at Mrs. Frith's, George-street, Parramatta.

IF THIS should meet the eye of JOHN BRANAGAN, late of Canterbury, Kent, and who sailed from London in the ship ESMERALDA, bound to Geelong, about two years since, he is requested to communicate immediately to JOHN NEWTON, Messrs. Hanks and Co., 319, George-street, Sydney, as a letter from his parents, in England, shows their painful anxiety respecting him.

MICHAEL M'CORMICK.—Should M. M'CORMICK, carpenter, formerly of Windsor, be now in Sydney, he will please to call or leave his address at Messrs. IREDALE and CO.'S, George-street, Sydney.

GEORGE F. DISHEW, late with R. and F. Smith, bakers, Newtown, is requested to call at the office of Mr. JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee, Mort's-buildings, Pitt-street.

THE THIRD Quarterly MEETING of the Pitt-street Congregational Juvenile Missionary Society will be held in the School-room, Pitt-street, THIS EVENING, Thursday, at 7 o'clock p.m. ALFRED ALLEN, hon. secretary.

AUSTRALIAN CELTIC ASSOCIATION.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will take place at the Rooms, 106, King-street, on FRIDAY EVENING, August 12th, at half-past 7 o'clock precisely. A full attendance is particularly requested. August 10th. JOHN F. DWYER, Hon. Secretary.

FREEMASONRY, BALMAIN LODGE.—The regular Monthly MEETING, THIS EVENING, half-past 7 precisely. JOSEPH HUNT, secretary.

NEW SOUTH WALES ALLIANCE.—There will be no meeting THIS EVENING, at the Hall. R. RONALD, secretary for self and Mr. Catley.

CHAMPION SCULLERS' MATCH, between GREEN and MAGRATH.—All persons interested in this match are requested to ATTEND at Tattersall's, TO-NIGHT (Thursday), 11th August, at 8 o'clock, when the stakes will be paid over.

WINDSOR.—Dancing Academy.—Mr. W. CLARK begs to announce to his friends and pupils that he will visit Windsor on SATURDAY next, August 13th, to make arrangements for recommencing his classes.

DANCING ACADEMY, 75, William-street.—Dancing taught by Mr. W. CLARK. Class days, Tuesdays and Fridays. Private lessons daily from 9 to 11 a.m. Families and schools attended.

A CARD.—Homœopathic Practice.—JOHN LE GAY BRERETON, M.D., M.R.C.S.E., L.A.C., No. 213, Macquarie-street. At home for consultation daily from 10 a.m. till noon, Sundays excepted.

BERNSTIEN makes flour bags and other bags by the steam sewing-machine. 290, George street.

GEORGE PECK, MUSIC REPOSITORY, 13, Park-street.—Pianofortes accurately Tuned on the most perfect system, at reduced charges. Some choice Violins on hand. Evening Lessons, &c.

HENRY SELFE, Importer of Building Materials, Circular Quay.

MR. H. GRAHAM, Surgeon, &c., Kent House, Kent and Bathurst streets. At home from 1 to 3 p.m.

MESSRS. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842), 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

MR. CHARLES (late of Elizabeth-street), begs to apprise correspondents that he has left Sydney for Kiama.

MR. THOMAS SOUTTER HARWOOD, Arbitrator and Negotiator.—Awards and adjustments. Advice given on disputed claims, titles, and all questions of legal difficulty. Albion House, Glebe Road.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—LEAD LIGHTS for Church Windows, made to any pattern or design, with plain or stained glass. DAVID HICKS, glazier, painter, &c., 121, Campbell-street, Sydney.

VACCINATION daily, at J. C. HORNER'S, Apothecaries' Hall, William-street.

W. H. PALING'S Pianoforte and Music Warehouse, 83, Wynyard-square, Sole Agent for the celebrated piano manufacturer, S. R. Erard.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The undersigned are prepared to undertake the importing of STOCK, executing of INDENTS, &c., on the most favourable terms, through their London agent, Mr. J. H. Scott Durbin, a gentleman of 20 years' experience in these colonies. RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings.

AGENCY FOR JOHN BENSON and CO., Birmingham.—The Office of the above Agency is REMOVED to Margaret-street, where orders will be received and forwarded as usual. EDWARD SALAMON.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Mr. EDWARD SALAMON begs to notify that he has removed his Offices to those recently occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, has REMOVED his offices to those lately occupied by the Royal Mail Company, Margaret-street, and where instructions for out-door sales will be received and attended to as usual.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—M. A. WORMS and CO., from the Stores hitherto occupied by them in Harrington-street, to 277, George-street, opposite Hunter-street.

REMOVAL.—Mr. PENSON, Plumber, &c., from Park-street to Pitt-st., two doors from Temperance Hall.

REMOVAL.—Mr. JAMES L. MICHAEL, Solicitor from 370, to 320, George-st. (old Empire Office).

MESSRS. YOUNGMAN and CO. having THIS DAY disposed of their Wholesale Drug Business to Messrs. ELLIOTT (late of George-street), it will for the future be carried on under the name of ELLIOTT, BROTHERS, 181, Pitt-street. July 1st, 1859.

INVESTMENTS in Bank Shares and other Colonial Securities are made and disposed of by W. BARTON and SON, 341, George-street, next the Commercial Bank.

£5000 TRUST FUNDS to LEND on good City Security, at a moderate rate of interest, in sums of £1000 and upwards. ROWLEY, HOLDSWORTH, and GARRICK, solicitors, 120, Elizabeth-street.

£5000 to LEND in sums, £20 to £50, or otherwise. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

MONEY TO LEND ON MORTGAGE, in sums of £500 and upwards, by the Sydney Insurance Company. By order of the Board,

JOSEPH DYER, secretary.

AN APPOINTMENT of SEA PILOT having become VACANT in the Harbour Department at Newcastle, applications for the same, accompanied by testimonials, will be received at this office until 2 p.m. on the 25th instant, at which time applicants are requested to be in attendance.

By order of the Board,

W. J. WILSHIRE, secretary.

Office of the Pilot Board, 5th August.

A FAMILY'S WASHING WANTED. References given. Address L. M., Herald Office.

A LAD WANTED. Apply to B. MOUNTCASTLE, George-street.

AS NEEDLEWOMAN or NURSE and Needlewoman, a good Dressmaker. C. C., 285, Elizabeth-street.

AS BARMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable Young PERSON, EMPLOYMENT, with good references. Address E. M., 158, Phillip-street.

A RESPECTABLE YOUTH, who is a good rider, wishes for a SITUATION on a cattle station, or with an overland party. Address M. H., Herald Office.

AN ELDERLY FEMALE wishes to go to India as a NURSE or an Attendant upon a Lady. Particulars may be had on application to Mrs. KING, senior, Camplehay, Parramatta.

COMPOSITOR and PRESSMAN wanted, for a country newspaper. Apply to ARTHUR CUBITT, Commercial Chambers, New Pitt-street.

MUSICIANS REQUIRED.—Harp, Cornet, and Ophicleide. X. Y. Z., Herald Office.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—A Young Person, from England, but who has has filled a situation in the above capacity in the colony, is desirous of engaging in a similar one; she has respectable testimonials from home and in the colony. Address A. M., Herald Office.

PONY, TRAP, and HARNESS, Wanted; state particulars, with price, which must be low. P. T. and H., Herald Office.

PAINTERS.—WANTED, a Party to paint the front of C. ADRAIN'S Auction Room, King-street. Apply before 12 o'clock.

PAINTERS.—Wanted, Two good HANDS. Apply early at S. HOBBS', 160, Pitt-street.

TO DRAPERS' ASSISTANTS.—WANTED, TWO good HANDS. ROBERT LITTLE, 273, Pitt-street.

TO PARENTS.—WANTED, a respectable LAD for the desk—good at accounts. ROBERT LITTLE, 273, Pitt-street.

TO IRONFOUNDERS.—Wanted, EMPLOYMENT, for 15 Moulders, from 11s. to 13s. per day. Apply at the City Inn, Kent-street.

TO WATCHMAKERS.—The parents of a Youth of 13 years of age are desirous of apprenticing him to the Watchmaking Business. Apply W. M., General Post Office.

TO PROPRIETORS OF LADIES' SCHOOLS.—A respectable Girl, aged 13, who is a good scholar, wishes to obtain further instruction in a Ladies' School, gratuitously, for which she would instruct a junior class. Apply for farther particulars to Mr. A. HOCH, 37, Market-street, three doors from York-street.

TO COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.—Wanted, a SITUATION by a young Man of respectability, having had several years' experience in the Drapery and Slop business, and could undertake the entire management of that department; the advertiser has also a good knowledge of a general store business; unexceptionable references can be given as to character and ability by his late employers. Address Draper, care of Mr. Mader, stationer, George-street North, opposite Hunter-street, Sydney.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT. Apply at the Cook's River Inn, Cook's River.

WANTED, an active willing GIRL, 17 years of age, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply 455, Pitt-st. South.

WANTED to APPRENTICE a Youth, aged 14, in a respectable Grocer's Shop. Address, 93, Stanley-st.

WANTED, a PASTRYCOOK, to make small goods, at A. NOWLAND'S, 519, Brickfield-hill.

WANTED, a Young GIRL, to make herself useful. Apply 35, Botany-street, Darlinghurst.

WANTED, a good GENERAL SERVANT; character required. 78, Teemore-terrace, Forbes-street.

WANTED, a CURRIER. Apply to Mr. C. ZEITLER, Glenmore Tannery.

WANTED, a smart LAD to wait at table. CUNNINGHAM'S Hotel, King-street East.

WANTED, six SHEPHERDS. Apply to RENWICK, BATE, and CO., 327, George-street.

WANTED, a strong BOY at No. 22, Church-hill.

WANTED, an active YOUNG MAN as Boots and Porter. Apply at Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a FIRST-CLASS COOK. Apply at Petty's Family Hotel, Church-hill.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. No. 2, Rose-terrace, William-street.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT. Apply Mrs. CLARKE, 432, Pitt-street South.

WANTED, an in-door MAN SERVANT. Iron House, Myles's Buildings, Cumberland-st. North.

WANTED, some MEN, to dry and wash shells. Apply to JAMES HOGG, at his wharf, Dixon-street.

WANTED, at the Royal Hotel, a Second Cook; he must be a sober man.

WANTED, by an Experienced UPHOLSTRESS, EMPLOYMENT, by the day or job. Direct J. L., 245, Kent-street.

WANTED, for the S.S. Prince Alfred, a SHIP COOK; one who has a knowledge of butchering. Apply on board before ten o'clock, Smith's Wharf.

WANTED an active young woman, as GENERAL SERVANT. Apply to Mrs. ALFRED CANE, Stanley-street.

WANTED, in a Lady's School, a Young LADY, who has had some experience as a Junior Teacher. Address, with references, M. O., Herald Office.

WANTED, private BEDROOM and partial BOARD, in a private family. State lowest terms. Address W. R. C., Herald Office.

WANTED, a COOPER for a small Contract Job. Apply to USHER and CO., pork-butchers, 226, Pitt-street.

WANTED, to PURCHASE a PONY with very light Spring CART. A good trial required. Apply J. MURPHY, 23, Parramatta-street.

WANTED, a General SERVANT: character indispensable. Apply JOHN GATES, corner of Kent and Erskine streets.

WANTED, a General House SERVANT; one that can wash and iron. Apply 308, Upper Dowling-street, near the new Gaol.

WATCH-MAKERS.—A YOUTH, aged 16, is desirous of serving five years as an indoor apprentice. Apply at 329, George-street.

WANTED, two thorough PARLOUR MAIDS; also, a House and Parlour Maid. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Pitt-street.

WANTED, well Furnished APARTMENTS near town, with servant's room. Address, stating terms, E. P., Post Office.

WANTED, a CARTER, with unexceptionable character. Apply at GIBSON'S livery stables, Castlereagh-street.

WAITRESS, Plain Cooks, Laundresses, Housemaids, General Servants, Nurse Girls. Apply to Mrs. CAPPS, 125, King-street.

WANTED, a Female competent COOK. Apply, between 10 and 12, to Mrs. J. WRIGHT, 93, Liverpool-street. Hyde Park.

WANTED, a GENERAL SERVANT, character indispensable. Apply THURSDAY, to Mrs. DUGUID, Crown-street, Miller's Point.

WANTED, a good strong GENERAL SERVANT; English preferred. Apply Darling Harbour Inn, Market Wharf.

WANTED, a WOMAN as GENERAL SERVANT—one that can wash and iron well. Apply, with reference, to the Sportsman's Arms, between Pitt and Market streets.

WANTED, a SITUATION, by a highly respectable Young Lady, who is a competent saleswoman, and perfectly understands every branch in the millinery and drapery department. Address M. J. H., Herald Office.

WANTED, a SITUATION in a Merchant's or other office, by a Young Man who writes a good hand, is a good accountant, and would make himself otherwise useful: good character from last place. N. N., Herald Office.

WANTED, to proceed to Newcastle, a respectable English Woman, as GENERAL SERVANT, in a small family; a knowledge of cooking indispensable. Apply to Mrs. PAWSEY, Registry Office, 168, Pitt-street.

WANTED, Two or Three Thousand Head of STORE CATTLE, delivery to be taken either on the station, or the road to Deniliquin. GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

WANTED, a good practical man, to undertake the sole management of a station, who is able to purchase an interest in the same, by placing a few hundred head of cattle thereon. Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyon's-buildings, George-street.

WANTED, by a young LADY, residing with her parents, in a healthy and pleasant locality, near Sydney, two little GIRLS to board and educate in a sound English education, with music, and, if required, French, by a highly qualified French gentleman. Address A. B., Herald Office.

WANTED, by Two YOUNG MEN, of colonial experience, SITUATIONS, as Working Overseers on either sheep or cattle stations. References, for character and qualifications, may be had to Samuel D. Gordon; A. Cameron (Mort and Co.'s); P. Raymond; and Thomas Williams (solicitor), Esqrs., Sydney.

A SHOP to LET, in John-street, Pyrmont. Apply to JAMES PRATT. Rent reasonable.

APARTMENTS.—A DINING ROOM and two BEDROOMS vacant, at 67, Elizabeth-street North.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED.—A Sitting, with one or two Bedrooms. 99, Botany-st., Surry Hills.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED, partial Board optional. Mrs. BENNETT, 285, Elizabeth-street, near Bathurst-street.

A QUIET HOME for a Gentleman, in Burton-street, near the South Head Road; references required; stabling for a horse. Enquire of Mr. DELOHERY, 167, Pitt-street, near Park-street.

BOARD and RESIDENCE in a healthful situation. No. 1, Grimes'-buildings, Argyle-place.

BOARD and RESIDENCE for Two Gentlemen, 408, Bourke-street, Surry Hills.

BOARD and RESIDENCE, with every comfort, at Mrs. ELDER'S, 294, Castlereagh-street, near Park-st.

BOARD and LODGINGS at the Great Eastern Dining Rooms, 188, Pitt-street, near King-street.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.—A Gentleman of quiet and regular habits can be accommodated with the same in a private family. For cards of address apply to Mr. F. MADER, Stationer, 269, George-street.

COMFORTABLE COTTAGE, Derwent-street, Glebe. Inquire of Mr. HARWOOD, surveyor, Derwent-st.

COUNTRY STORE TO LET, within 40 miles of Sydney; doing a good, steady trade. To a persevering business man with a small capital, this would be a most excellent opportunity. Apply to J. FRAZER and CO., York-street, Sydney.

CAMDEN.—TO LET, a SHOP, with House attached, in the best business part of the town, has been used as a watchmaker's shop. To a permanent tenant rent very low. Enquire at 179, Pitt-street North, or Mr. E. SIMPSON, Camden.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS PREMISES, in GOULBURN.—To LET, that portion of the premises of the Australian Joint Stock Bank in Goulburn known as Bull's Commercial Store, Market-square, adjoining the bank, and comprising two-storied warehouse, shop, offices, and out-offices, with excellent stable and large yard;—the same to be let for a term of years. Full particulars can be had on application at the Australian Joint Stock Bank, Sydney and Goulburn. A. H. RICHARDSON, General Manager.

FURNISHED BEDROOMS to LET, with or without board. Apply No. 1, Bligh-street.

NORTH SHORE.—TO LET, on LEASE, that well-known ORANGERY and FARM, containing thirty-nine ACRES, on the Lane Cove Road, adjoining the Wesleyan Chapel, and Mr. Brown's orchard, about eight miles from the Ferry. There is a well-finished residence with coachhouse and stables, on the property, and the orangery comprises six acres of fine full-bearing trees, in beautiful order, which yield a large annual income. For further particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

O'CONNELL-STREET.—To LET, those extensive Premises, adjoining the Australian Club, now occupied as Government Offices. Apply to JOHN MORING, No 59, Liverpool-street.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET, that old-established House, the Dumbarton Castle, Kent-street North.

PUBLIC-HOUSE to LET.—The King's Head, Lower George-street, near Campbell's Wharf; rent, £3 10s. per week. Apply to M. CONSETT STEPHEN, solicitor, 117, Elizabeth-street.

STORE SHEDS, large Yard to LET. HENRY SELFE, Builders' Stores, Circular Quay.

STORES TO LET, large and commodious, in the centre of Pitt-street. Apply to Mr. UTHER, 333, Crown-street, Surry Hills.

SHOP and PREMISES to LET, next door to the Old White Swan, Lower George-street. Enquire at the Old White Swan.

SEA-VIEW HOUSE, PADDINGTON.—TO LET, the above comfortable family residence, containing dining, drawing, and breakfast rooms, four bedrooms, kitchen, and laundry, servants' rooms, coach-house, and 3-stall stables; together with every convenience, suitable for a respectable family. For particulars apply to ALFRED FAIRFAX, George-street.

TO LET, a two-roomed HOUSE, with verandah, in Robin Hood-lane.

TO LET, a two-roomed HOUSE in Wentworth-place, at reduced rent. Apply at No. 16.

TWO HOUSES to LET. Apply to Captain J. B. VILES, Kent-street North.

TO LET, Nos. 1 and 4, Raphael's-buildings, Margaret-street, Old Barracks; water laid on, low rent.

TO LET, No. 4, Raphael's-buildings, Prince-street, near Church-hill; six rooms, low rent, water laid on.

TO LET, an excellent PUBLIC-HOUSE. Apply to Mr. NIXSON, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, small HOUSE in Woolloomooloo, newly papered and painted. E. CURTISS, 303, Pitt street.

TO LET, a comfortable Furnished BEDROOM, in a respectable private house. Enquire at 45, New Pitt-st.

TO BE LET, ROOMS, with Coach-house and Stabling in Elizabeth-street. Apply to H. NEWTON, 126, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, in the best part of George-street, a Double Fronted SHOP, with Apartments. Apply to Mr. HUGHES, jeweller, opposite the Cathedral.

TO LET, opposite the Police Office, George-street, a HOUSE and SHOP. Apply to J. GREER, at 139, Castlereagh-street North.

TO LET, No. 230, Pitt-street, Sydney. Apply to Mr. ROBSON, next door; or to Mr. YEOMANS, George-street South.

TO LET, the Piece of LAND, near the Circular Quay, lately in the occupation of Mr. Rolf, as a timber yard. Apply to Mr. HILL, Bent-street.

TO LET, CRAIGNETHAN, Neutral Bay—a first-class Marine Residence. Apply to F. H. GRUNDY, Esq., 11, Exchange Offices.

TO LET, the MARRICKVILLE HOTEL, on the new Illawarra Road, about two miles from the Newtown Tollbar. The above house to be LET, with the license. Apply to Mr. H. VAUGHAN, 136, King-street.

TO LET, one of those commodious HOUSES, No. 3, Grimes'-buildings, Argyle-street, opposite the Observatory. Rent low. J. C. PETERS, 370, George-street, Mort's-passage, opposite Bank of New South Wales.

TO LET, No. 191, William-street (Premier-terrace). Apply 234, Clarence-street South.

TO LET, those first-rate STORES and PREMISES in Queen's-place; for many years occupied by Mr. E. H. Pollard. Apply to Mr. ROXBURGH, Exchange, Sydney.

TO LET, a SHOP, at the corner of Stanley and Yurong streets. The house is well situated, and will always command a good trade as an hotel or otherwise. Rent moderate. Apply to Mr. GARRICK, 105, Palmer-street.

TO LET, on LEASE, ONEIDA COTTAGE, at Snail's Bay, Balmain, situated close to the New Ferry. Apply on the premises, or to GARLAND and BINGHAM, 115, York-street.

TO LET, a HOUSE, in Castlereagh-street, containing seven rooms, kitchen, and servants' room. Suitable for a gentleman's residence, or for a first-class boarding house, with water laid on, and taxes and water rates paid up. Apply at the Barley Mow, Park-street.

TO LET, those extensive and well situated PREMISES, in George-street, lately in the occupation of Mr. James Fryer, printer; possession will be given on the 8th August next. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street.

TO LET, those Commodious PREMISES, in George-street, Sydney, lately in the occupation of the E. S. and A. C. Bank, and now of Mr. Randle; possession on the first of January, 1860. Apply to G. W. GRAHAM, 6, Elizabeth-street, Sydney

TO LET, that splendid HOUSE in Lower Fort-street, known as Osborne Gibbes's house, containing eight rooms; kitchen, stable, and coachhouse. Apply to G. HAMILTON, Hunter-street, or Mr. ASHTON, Beehive Inn, Prince-street.

TO LET, one first-class dwelling-house, at £2 5s. per week. One Cottage, at 22s. per week. Two Cottages, at 13s. per week. Two two-storied Houses, at 18s. per week. All well supplied with water, and verandahs commanding delightful views. Apply at Mr. R. HARNETT'S, 13, Hunter-street.

TO LET.—The HOUSE and LAND, known as Brechin Park, situate at Newtown. The house contains 6 rooms, stabling, &c., and is in thorough repair; and there is about 28 acres of land, all fenced and laid out in paddocks, well watered. Apply to JOHN C. MALCOLM, 30, Camp[illegible]-street, Haymarket.

TO LET, the well-known PUBLIC-HOUSE "General Washington," established over twenty-five years, situated in the best business part of George-street. The house is replete with every convenience. The only reason the proprietor has for letting is in consequence of his country business, which demands the whole of his attention. Terms, liberal. Apply to W. N. PALMER, on the premises.

TO LET, ARLEIGHTON HOUSE and Grounds, a delightful residence, situated on the Parramatta Road, near Ashfield, and adjoining the Five Dock Road. The house contains ten large and commodious rooms, with detached out-buildings, large stable, coach-house, &c. The grounds comprise an area of about ten acres, laid out as garden, vineyards, orchards, &c., all in full bearing. Rent moderate. Apply to A. DREUTLER and CO., Wynyard-street.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—To LET, at Cook's River, that old established PUBLIC-HOUSE known as the Union Inn, lately occupied by Mr. Brennan, being the oldest and best house of business on the road. Parties wishing to take the house would do well to apply early, so that they might apply for the license in their own name. Possession can be given on the first day of September next. For particulars, apply to the proprietor, MICHAEL GANNON, Cook's River.

TO ENGINEERS, Iron Founders, Ship Owners, Merchants, Timber Dealers, and others.—To LET, those centrically situated premises, adjoining the Hunter River Steam Navigation Company's Wharf, in Sussex-street (and known as Struth's Wharf), at present occupied by Messrs. Napier and Co., engineers. The premises are well adapted for carrying on a large engineering business, having good accommodation for steam vessels of large tonnage. The workshops are substantially built of stone, and could easily be converted into spacious stores. The wharf is capable of accommodating large vessels. There is also a good cottage in Sussex-street attached to the premises. For particulars, apply to Mr. JOHN STRUTH, 16, Crown-street, Miller's Point, Sydney.

WANTED TO BE KNOWN, that respectable Mechanics and others can obtain a comfortable HOME, at 207, Sussex-street, corner of Druitt-street. Terms, £1 per week; lodging only, 5s. Separate room if required.

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PENRITH RACES. 1859.—To come off on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of September, 1859.

Stewards.—J. T. Ryan, W. York, David Bell, James M'Carthey, and Charles Single, Esquires.
Judge.—R. J. Jamison, Esq.
Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.—D. Beatson.
Clerk of the Course.—Henry Matthews.

FIRST DAY.

First Race.—The Maiden Plate (as advertised).

Second Race.—Publicans' Purse of Seventy-five Sovereigns, with a sweep of five sovereigns, for all horses, to be handicapped by the stewards or whom they may appoint; one event; twice round and a distance; second horse to receive the sweep; non-acceptors to receive sweep and half entrance money back. Entrance five guineas.

Third Race.—The Nepean Stakes, of 40 (forty) Sovereigns, with a sweep of 3 (three) sovereigns, for all horses carrying A. J. C. welter weights; one event; twice round the course; second horse to receive (5) five sovereigns from the prize. Entrance three sovereigns.

Fourth Race.—The Hurry Scurry, of Twenty (20) Sovereigns, with a sweep of two sovereigns added; the winner to be sold by auction for thirty pounds, any surplus to go to the funds; heats once round and a distance. Entrance two sovereigns.

SECOND DAY.

First Race.—The Hurdle Race, of thirty sovereigns, with a sweep of three sovereigns, for all horses carrying A. J. C. welter weights, three times round the course, over nine leaps of three feet six inches height; second horse to receive sweep. Entrance two guineas.

Second Race.—The Hack Race of ten sovereigns, with a sweep of one sovereign, for all hacks, to be approved of by the stewards, carrying 9st.; heats once round; second horse to receive sweep. Entrance one sovereign.

THIRD DAY.

First Race.—The Penrith Town Plate, of seventy-five sovereigns, with a sweep of five sovereigns, for all horses; weight for age; one event; three times round the course; second horse to receive the sweep. Entrance five guineas.

Second Race.—The Ladies' Purse of forty sovereigns, with a sweep of three sovereigns, for all horses, weight for age; heats, once round and a distance; winners of £100 and upwards to carry five pounds extra; of £50, and under £100, three pounds extra. Entrance three sovereigns.

Third Race.—The Prince of Wales Stakes of Forty Sovereigns, with a sweep of two sovereigns added, for all horses, weight for age; heats once round; the winner, or any other horse starting in this Race, to be sold by auction, any surplus over the entered price to go to the funds; the winner to be sold for fifty sovereigns; if entered for forty sovereigns, allowed seven pounds; if for thirty sovereigns, allowed twelve pounds; second horse to receive five sovereigns from the prize. Entrance three sovereigns.

THIRD DAY.

Fourth Race.—The Beaten Stakes, of twenty sovereigns, with a sweep of one sovereign added, for all beaten horses, to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint. Hurry scurry stakes and hack race excluded. One event, twice round.

Australian Jockey Club Rules—unless otherwise specified:
In every race except the Beaten Stakes: three entrances or acceptors will be required.
All entrances to be addressed, under cover, to the secretary, on or before Wednesday, 14th September.
All riders not appearing in clean jockey costume to be fined.
The decision of the stewards to be final.
£5 per cent. deduction from winners.
To start at 12 o'clock a.m. each day.
The Handicap will be declared in the ERA of Saturday, 17th. Parties not accepting to declare to the secretary on or before 6 p.m. 19th instant.

BRIGHTON PUBLIC GARDENS, MANLY BEACH.—The attention of the residents of New South Wales is respectfully called by the undersigned to the formation of a Public Garden at Manly. The land has been liberally placed at the disposal of Mr. Grocott by the proprietor, for the use of visitors to Brighton, on condition that Mr. Grocott prepares the land for the reception of trees, shrubs, plants, &c. The land in question measures in all, including the maze and promenade, about three acres.

Mr. Grocott therefore confidently relies on the public to help him out in the undertaking, by voluntary contributions of young trees, shrubs, bulbs, seeds, &c., &c., as there surely cannot be any lack of supplies for so desirable an object, in a country so rich in indigenous and imported plants.

The following trees are named as being suited to the soil.

Cryptomaria Japonica	Azalias, various
Torolasa Cypress	Salvias of sorts
Bunya Bunya tree	Fuschias
Moreton Bay Pine	Heliotropes
Ficus Macrophilla	Hibiscus, various
Magnolia Grandiflora	Habrothanums
Poplars and Cedars	Dahlias
Acacias and Willows	Verbenas, various
Camellias	Geranium
Roses, various	Brugmansias
Lauristinas	Flower seeds and bulbs,
Abutilions	&c., &c., &c.
Chrysanthemums	

Mr. Graham, in the Sydney Market; Mr. E. Pugh, 428, George-street; Mr A. Grocott, Bathurst-street; Mr. Dudley, Railway Station; Mr. Meachen, publican, Woolloomoo Bay, and all the drivers of the Invincible 'busses, running to Woolloomooloo, have kindly promised to receive and forward contributions.

JAMES T. GROCOTT, Brighton, Manly Beach.

TO ELLAR M. M'KINLAY, Esq., Dungog, Surgeon.—We, the undersigned, residents on the Lower Murray and Darling rivers, beg to express our deep regret at your departure from amongst us; and earnestly pray that the change you have made, from an arid to a more genial climate, may prove of lasting benefit to your health and happiness. During your long residence in this district we have, many of us, been deeply indebted to you for able medical advice and attendance, rendered, as we are well aware, greatly to your personal inconvenience and discomfort. As a mark of our esteem and goodwill, we trust that you will accept the accompanying purse of sovereigns, to be expended in any manner most agreeable to yourself.

We subscribe ourselves, yours very faithfully and sincerely,

(Signed)

George B. Fletcher	E. M. Lockyer
George M. Perry	A. T. Perry
George A. Carstairs	Peter M'Farlane
Stephen Cole	Robert Jackson
F. Renner, M.D.	William Jackson
Andrew M'Clymont	William Ross
Edward B. Scott	Donald M'Kenzie
Arncouver Foster	Hugh Jamieson
John Crosier	William Reid
William Crosier	Ross Reid
James Scott, jun.	James M'Leod
F. H. Goodwin	Charles Stonue
William M'Lean	John Dunne
Mr. M'Lean	James Pile
William M'Lean, jun.	Joseph Phelps
John Cameron	Joseph Dunne.

Junction of Darling and Murray, 18th July.

Dungog, 6th August, 1859.

Gentlemen, — Your unexpected and complimentary address of 18th ultimo, together with the purse of sovereigns, I have this evening received.

The sentiments conveyed in the address, and the friendly feeling pervading it, a great deal more than compensate me for any trifling professional assistance you are pleased to say I have rendered some of you—without the accompanying more substantial testimonial—a part of which I shall feel most happy to invest in the purchase of some lasting "souvenir."

In the words of Blair, I may well say:—

"Friendship, mysterious cement of the soul,
Sweet'ner of life, and solder of society,
I owe thee much. Thou hast deserved from me
Far, far beyond, what I can ever pay."

It pleases me to think, that you take such an interest in my health and welfare, both of which I am happy to say are much improved, by my removal hither.

Thanking you, most sincerely, AB IMO PECTORE, for this expression of your esteem and good will, I cannot conclude without breathing a fervent prayer for the temporary welfare and eternal happiness of all of you, and that in your very scattered and extensive district, there ever may exist that reciprocity of friendly and Christian feeling, which gladdens the heart of all good men here, and most surely paves the way to future happiness and bliss.

Ever yours, sincerely,
E. M. M'KINLAY.

To Messrs. G. B. Fletcher, G. M. Perry, and the other gentlemen who have signed the address, and subscribed to the testimonial.

NOTICE is hereby given that by an Indenture of Release and Assignment, bearing date the ninth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, and made between ALFRED FAIRFAX, of Sydney, in the colony of New South Wales, wholesale grocer, trading as Alfred Fairfax and Company, of the first part; Edward Knox, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant; William Brown, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant; Alexander Stuart, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant; and Frederick Fanning, of Sydney aforesaid, merchant, trustees for the purposes thereinafter mentioned of the second part; and the several creditors of the said Alfred Fairfax, of the third part; duly executed by the said Alfred Fairfax, and the said trustees, in the presence of, and attested by me, Thomas Skinner, of Sydney, aforesaid, Esquire, a Justice of the Peace for the said colony of New South Wales. The said Alfred Fairfax did convey and assign all his real and personal estate and effects whatsoever (wearing apparel and necessaries to an amount not exceeding twenty-five pounds) to the said trustees, upon trust for the benefit of his creditors. And the said indenture is now lying at the offices of WILLIAM HELLYER, Esquire, solicitor, 84, King-street, Sydney, for inspection and execution by the creditors of the said Alfred Fairfax.

Dated this ninth day of August, A.D. 1859.

ALFRED FAIRFAX.
EDWARD KNOX.
WILLIAM BROWN.
FREDERICK FANNING.
ALEXANDER STUART.

THOMAS SKINNER, J.P.
Witness—WILLIAM HELLYER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD.—SIR,—In your report of the proceedings of the Municipal Council, in last Tuesday week's issue, appeared some remarks which Alderman Sutherland passed upon my character, and I feel it my duty to give an explanation in reference to the treatment I received from the two officers placed over me to carry out my contract. Some time since I took a contract for kerbing and guttering a certain part of Pitt-street South. The day after commencing the contract, one of the officers came to me and asked me for the loan of £30. I told him I would give him an answer the next morning, and on his coming to me the next morning I said I would not lend the money, for if any of the aldermen happened to hear of it, they would say I wanted to bribe him; this officer then left me, and I proceeded with the contract. Mr. Rowe gave me a level of 200 yards to lay down kerbing and guttering, and promised to supply me with sufficient materials to carry out the contract, which was to be delivered to me on the ground, by the Corporation, without any delay. In commencing I thought I would have no delay, but to perform my contract to the satisfaction of the officers and alderman. I had worked-in 200 yards of Mr. Rowe's level to the left hand side of Pitt-street, and I received a level from Mr. Poole of 200 yards more; but when I had the two levels worked up, Rowe said I should pull Mr. Poole's "side" up again—that it was wrong. Poole then said that his lines were correct and that Rowe's were wrong; I was then told by Rowe to pull it up, and that I would get paid for it. I did so. In this manner I have been continually treated by these officers pulling my work up day after day, and promising me payment for it, until I have been put to the expense of £300, along with the sum I received from the Corporation.

Suffering all this treatment, I challenge Alderman Sutherland, or any other alderman, whether I went with any complaint of the treatment I received from either of these officers, but persevered in carrying out my contract, without making any complaint of the officers, thinking I might eventually succeed in finishing my work without complaint. On several occasions six carts hired by me, at 16s. per day, to convey blue metal from Erskine-street Wharf, after remaining there from half-past five till a quarter past eight in the morning to receive tickets from the man at the wharf, were obliged again to unload the carts, and leave without anything; the man at the wharf saying the metal was stopt by Mr. Poole, and that they should have to go back empty. I was thus treated without a moment's notice, or without any cause being assigned for so doing. On the evening that Alderman Sutherland accuses me of inviting Poole into a tavern, for the purpose of extracting slander out of him against the Mayor, at that time I had not the slightest animosity towards him. We went in to take a glass of ale, and whilst we were there we were joined by Mr. Barlow. During the time we were there I never spoke to Poole about the Mayor or Aldermen, until Mr. Barlow wanted to know the reason why the Corporation men and horses were stopt. Poole said, "The present Mayor had no business there, and that if John Williams was there, the corporation would get the revenue from the Government." I made some remarks concerning the present Mayor, and about their being sixteen aldermen selected by the people, and put in as a body, and were empowered to select their chairman from amongst themselves; and having done so, whilst that person does his duty, he ought to be as well entitled to the confidence of the people as any other Mayor. After this, we left for home, and Poole accompanied me part of the distance. On parting, Poole shook me warmly by the hand, and I told him that I was sending six carts down to the wharf in the morning to finish the last coat of metal. But what was my surprise the next morning, when my empty carts came up to my house; and at half-past eight, after being loaded at the wharf from half-past five in the morning, and remaining until after eight o'clock for the ticket, I then went to the Town Hall, to know why Mr. Poole caused my carts to be unloaded. I went into the office, and I there found Poole, Rowe, Macbeth, Parker, Macnamara, and Butterfield. I asked Poole the reason why he prevented the horses from drawing the metal, and his reply was—"I did as I thought proper." I then told him that Rowe and he were acting very unfairly towards me; Rowe ordered me out of the office. I said no, I would not go out; he then called the constable, but I refused to go out until I thought proper. Soon after I walked out; the door was slammed after me. I then went into the Town Clerk's Office, and complained of the manner in which I was treated by these officers. After leaving Mr. Woolcott, I proceeded to search for Alderman Sutherland to seek redress. He desired me to report the facts of my case to the Municipal Council, and that Poole had no power to stop my horses. After leaving him I went up to the Mayor and complained of Poole's conduct towards me. I said "that these men would injure him if they could, in the same manner that they injured me." He asked me in what way they would injure him; I said that Poole was slandering him last night. He asked me was any person present at the time, and having informed him that Mr. Barlow was there, he requested me to ask him to certify to the words made use of by Poole, which was done accordingly.

This statement will show that I did not injure Poole, but that, on the contrary, I was the injured party; and it will prove to Alderman Sutherland that it was not to the Mayor I went, but to him, as a confidential friend, whom I thought he was. For 17 years we have been acquainted, and if it was in my power to serve him in the same manner that it was in his power to do justice towards me, I would do anything to serve rather than injure him. And I can inform Alderman Sutherland that I never carried that ill-feeling in my breast towards my fellow man during the whole course of my life, or injured him willingly.

I remain, yours, &c.,
MATTHEW LACEY.

Railway Branch, Department of Internal Communication, Sydney, 9th August, 1859.

GREAT SOUTHERN RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that it is intended after the expiration of forty days from the publication hereof in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, in one Sydney newspaper, to make and complete that portion of the Great Southern Railway, commencing at a point marked C on the proclaimed plan, in the parish and county of Camden, and terminating at Picton in the same parish and county, at a point marked D on the said plan, being a length of 7 miles or thereabouts.

Notice is also given, that the map or plan of the said line, and the book of reference containing a description of the lands through which the said railroad is to pass, and the names of the owners thereof, are exhibited at the office of Internal Communication, Phillip-street, Sydney, and that a copy of the said plan and book of reference is deposited with the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Picton, where they may be inspected by all persons at all convenient times from the publication of this notice.

B. H. MARTINDALE. (L.S.)

The Seal of the Commissioner of Railways was affixed hereto, at Sydney, on the 9th day of August, 1859.
In the presence of JOHN RAE secretary.

Department of Internal Communications, Sydney, 25th July, 1859.

BRIDGE TAMWORTH.—Attention is invited to the notice from the Department of Lands and Public Works, published in the SYDNEY MORNING HERALD of the 30th ultimo, calling for tenders for the above.

TO CARRIERS.—TENDERS are required for the Carriage of 4500 Railway Sleepers, to be delivered on the line at 6 and 7 miles from the Rooty Hill Saw Mills. The delivery to be completed in one month from the acceptance of the contract. Tenders to be sent to 217, Pitt-street, on or before SATURDAY, 20th instant.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS will be received till MONDAY, the 15th instant, for the erection of a BRICK COTTAGE, at Waterview Bay, Balmain. Plans and particulars at the Office of the Architects, Messrs. REUSS and BROWN, 134, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO SPLITTERS and FENCERS.—TENDERS will be received till the 22nd instant from parties willing to erect a substantial three-railed fence, of about 330 rods, on the Minchinbury Estate, Great Western Road. Address Dr. M'KAY, Argyle-street, Sydney.

TO BUILDERS.—TENDERS are required for the erection of a large House and Store in York-street. Apply to HENRY ROBERTSON, architect, 423, Pitt-street. The proprietor will not be bound to accept any tender unless he considers the same eligible.

TO PAINTERS.—TENDERS are required for Painting and Glazing a first-class building in George-st. Apply to HILLY and MANSFIELD, architects, 138, Pitt-street, to whom tenders are to be addressed, on or before MONDAY, the 15th instant.

TENDERS will be received until FRIDAY, for the several works to be done in erecting and completing a COTTAGE in Balmain. JAMES M'DONALD, architect, Balmain.

FIREWOOD.—To Woodmen, Brickmakers, and others.—TENDERS are invited for the PURCHASE of about 700 loads Cut Firewood, stacked a few yards from the Ashfield Railway Station. To be addressed to the undersigned, and sent in on or before MONDAY, the 15th August. R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

TO BUILDERS and OTHERS.—POLICE STATION, NEWCASTLE.—Attention is invited to a notice in the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE, calling for TENDERS for the erection of a Police Station at Newcastle. Tenders will be received at the Office of Lands and Public Works, Sydney, up to 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, 23rd August, and must be endorsed "Tender for Police Station, Newcastle." Plan, specification, and form of tender, may be seen, and further particulars obtained, at the Colonial Architect's Office, Sydney, and at the Police Office, Newcastle.

NOTICE.—Messrs. JAMES MALCOLM and CO. having retired from acting as our Agents, we beg to notify that we have appointed, in their place, Mr. T. G. SAWKINS, who is duly authorised to act on our behalf.
JAMES and ALEXANDER BROWN.
Minmi Colliery, near Hexham, 6th August, 1859.

PARTIES having CLAIMS against the Estate of the late Dr. M'EWAN are requested to send the particulars, in duplicate, to the undersigned before the 16th instant.
(Signed) J. BELISARIO, 102, Phillip-street.

FOUND, a PURSE containing money. The owner can have it by applying to H. EVANS, William-st.

PURSE FOUND.—Owner can have it by sending description to Landing Waiter, Circular Quay.

MACQUARIE RIVER—DUBBO.—£20 REWARD.—A chesnut GELDING, branded FP over RH on near shoulder, having been stolen from Mr. Jager's, in the neighbourhood of Talbragar, any person giving such information as shall convict the thief shall receive the above reward; or £5, on recovery of the horse only. E. J. BAILY, carcass butcher.

LOST, from the St. Kilda House, a Black and White NEWFOUNDLAND DOG, about fifteen months old. A handsome reward will be given to any one bringing him to the above house, Woolloomooloo-street.

LOST, between the Royal Victoria Theatre (Box 12), a valuable Pena Cloth Embroidered HANDKERCHIEF. The finder will receive a suitable reward by leaving it at Mr. GEORGE WILKIE'S, No. 94, Bathurst-street.

NOTICE.—The GENTLEMAN who picked up a PORTEMONNAIE on Brickfield-hill, yesterday (Tuesday) afternoon, is requested to return the same to avoid anything unpleasant. ROSSITER and LAZARUS, George-street.

NOTICE.—If Mr. DAVID WALTER BUGLASS does not call and release his Deeds, they will be sold in fourteen days from this date. PATRICK LYNCH, 24, Market-street, Sydney. August 2.

BILL OF FARE.—Beef, mutton, pork, poultry, veal, fish, tripe, cowheel, harricots, curries, cutlets, steaks, chops, kidneys, stews, soups, pastry. Rainbow Tavern, King and Pitt streets. JAMES SIMPSON. Breakfasts from 8 to 10.

PORTRAITURE.—Crayon Coloured Collodiotypes Portraits on Paper, Stereoscopic Portraits, &c., &c. singly or in groups, taken daily, in any weather, at Messrs. FREEMAN, BROTHERS' New Gallery. Views of Sydney and its neighbourhood on hand, or taken especially to order, on moderate terms. A large assortment of Cameras, Lenses, Chemicals, and Photographic Material on SALE. Instructions given in the art. 392, George-street FREEMAN BROTHERS

SYDNEY OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTION, for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye.—Patron, Sir William Denison. President, Sir A. Stephen. Surgeon, Dr. Berncastle. Apply from 9 to 11. 20, Wynyard-square.

THE EYESIGHT.—SPECTACLES.—Mr. DE LISSA'S Tinted Lenses of the greatest transparent power and brilliancy, entirely superseding every other kind of glasses now in use. Immediately they are placed before imperfect vision every object becomes clear and distinct, and the most aged and defective sight is brought to its youthful, natural, and original state.

DEAFNESS.—The ORGANIC VIBRATOR, a small valuable, newly-discovered instrument, for the relief and cure of deafness, enabling deaf persons to hear with ease. To be had only of Mr. DE LISSA, optician and aurist, No. 44, Wynyard-square, near the Union Club.

NO MORE MEDICINE.—Health restored without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, to the most enfeebled or shattered constitution by DU BARRY'S delicious REVELENTA ARABICA FOOD.

FROM THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF CASTLESTUART.
Cure 52,612.—Rosstrevor, County of Down, Ireland, December 9, 1854.

The Dowager Countess of Castlestuart feels induced, in the interest of suffering humanity, to state that Du Barry's excellent Revalenta Arabica Food has cured her, after all medicines had failed, of indigestion, bile, great nervousness, and irritability of many years' standing. This food deserves the confidence of all sufferers, and may be considered a real blessing. Enquiries will be cheerfully answered.

Especially prepared and packed in tin canisters. PARROT, BROTHERS, 12, Hunter-street, sole wholesale agents for Australia; Smith, Peate, and Co., 115, George-street; G. Heath, 334, George-street; M. M'Mahon, 410, George-street; S. Bennett and Co., 489, George-street; T. Barlow, 753, George-street; W. T. Pinhey, 259, Pitt-street; Redford and Burrell, 219, Pitt-street.

CANARIES, CANARIES.—Wanted to Purchase, good BIRDS, at EASTWAY and SONS' Wirework Manufactory of cages of all sorts and avaries, rat-traps, cat-traps, sieves, screens, winnowing machines, fire guards, nursery and bedroom fenders, wirework for church and other windows, brasswork (any pattern) for cabin windows or bookcases, &c., &c.; old cages repaired or bought. N.B.—Dealers in fishing tackle and bird seed. 415, George-street, nearly opposite the Royal Hotel.

JOHNSON'S CENTRAL BEDDING WAREHOUSE, 23, Hunter-street.—Hair, fibre, and flax Mattresses and Palliasses, at reduced prices. Old mattresses re-made. N.B.—Iron Bedsteads and Cots, all sizes.

NEW GOODS OPENED (THIS DAY), ex "Centurion"
2 cases of Josephine kid gloves, only 3s. per pair
2 ditto of fancy silks
2 ditto black glace ditto
1 ditto ditto Spitalfields ducapes
1 ditto opera mantles—"The Marchioness"
3 ditto summer cloth mantles, 7s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.
1 ditto ditto ditto ditto children's, 6s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.
2 ditto black moire antique mantles
3 ditto challi dresses, 18 yards, 14s. 9d.
1 ditto new poplin dresses, 12s. 9d.
2 ditto French bonnet ribbons, 7½d. to 9½d.
3 ditto spring cambrics, new designs
2 ditto parasols—"The Duchess."
The above goods are purchased direct from the manufactories for cash, and on inspection will be found to be the cheapest lot of goods ever imported to this colony.
WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

COUNTRY FRIENDS! Purchase your drapery goods at WALTHAM RUSH'S, 235, Pitt-street, the best assorted stock in Sydney. Note the address—WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street, the cheapest house in Sydney for drapery goods of every description. WALTHAM RUSH.

NEW MANTLES.—Just received, the first delivery of, New Mantles—the latest fashion in London. These Mantles have been landed only a few hours, having arrived by the Centurion. This is a favourable opportunity to secure an elegant mantle at a low price. WALTHAM RUSH, 235, Pitt-street.

SHIRTS, OUTFITS, &c.—Mr. A. HUGHES' Unique Shirts fit perfectly, are moderate in price, and unsurpassed in quality. Orders promptly executed. Shirt Depot, New Buildings, 94, Market-street East.

GENTLEMEN'S SHIRT COLLARS, 14 to 18 inches, in all the most approved shapes. Plain, corded, and embroidered. Two cases just opened, ex Centurion; also, Netted Silk Neck Ties, a very choice selection in black, white, and fancy colour.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.
☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

LADIES' CASHMERE JACKETS.—Just opened, ex Centurion, in light drabs, sky, pink, lavender, &c.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.
☞ Next the Commercial Bank, George-street.

SILKS.—A choice parcel of New Robes, 18 yards, two deep flounces 75s. Checked glaces at 35s. the full dress. Parachutes, myrtle, brown, blue, drab and fancy borders, just opened.
W. C. PRESTON and CO., Cavendish House.

ISAAC SIMMONS, 320, George-street, late EMPIRE Office.

LIST OF PRICES.
Light domestic sugar, in small bags, 3½d. per lb.
Fine Patna rice, in bags (112 lbs.), 18s. per bag
Superior congou tea, in half chests, 80s. per half-chest
Good ration ditto, 50s. ditto
Good pudding raisins, in boxes, 56 lbs. each, 6½d. per lb.
Price's No. 1 sperm candles, in any quantity, 16 ozs., 1s. 3d. per lb. by the box; 1s. 3½d. per packet, 6 lb.
Ale and stout, equal to any in Sydney
Morris Cox's, Marzetti's, Blood's, Burton Brewery, Byass', Worthington and Robinson's, Pim's, all warranted sound
A very fine pale brandy, in 1 dozen cases, only 28s. per case
Fine old cognac brandy, in cases, 1 dozen, very choice, 30s. per case
Claret, hock, and other summer wines, very fine, 27s 6d. per dozen
Superior London-bottled sherry, worth 48s., only 30s. ditto
1000 tins oysters, very fine, 2 lb. tins, only 1s. per lb.
1000 bolts canvas, stout quality, 8½d. per yard by the bolt
Colonial soap, in boxes 112 lbs., 28s. per case
Very first quality Farina's eau de cologne, in bottles, 12s. per dozen
Ditto ditto ditto, wicker bottles, ½ pints, 24s. per dozen
Ditto ditto ditto, ditto, pints, 42s. per dozen
1000 dozen assorted sauces, first-rate, 7s. 6d. per dozen
Sardines, ½ lb. tins, 10s. ditto
Superior quality salt salmon, 6d. per lb.
Wax vestas, 200 in boxes, 1s. 6d. per dozen, or 16s. per gross
A very fine pale brandy, in 1 dozen cases, only 28s. per case
Pint pickles, by the dozen, 6s. 6d. per dozen.

BRANDY, Vine Growers' finest imported, in case; also, Martell's, Hennessy's, and other choice brands.
Rum—Demerara and pine apple, delicious flavour
Whisky—Dublin, LL, Cork, Brandon, &c., Glenlivet, Islay, Campbelltown, and other brands
Wines—Graham's, Hunt's, Duff Gordon's, Gonzales, &c.; also, liqueurs and champagne, hock, claret, marsala, &c.
Ale and Porter—Bass's, Allsopp's, Barclay's, Guiness, &c.
Port and Sherry—very superior (pints) 15s. per dozen.
SAGE, MILLER and CO., 4, Bligh-street, near Hunter-street.

PORTER, splendid condition, Guiness's XXX, extra stout, in pints and quarts. SAGE, MILLER and CO.

SYDNEY INSURANCE COMPANY.—50 SHARES FOR SALE. Apply to Mr. DEEPER, George-street, near Hunter-street.

FOR SALE by private contract, the imported Horse "DULCIMER," the property of W. Russell, Esq., imported by the late John Tindale, Esq. "Dulcimer is 16 hands high, a beautiful brown. He was bred by Mr. Molyneux, in Nuncham Park, Oxon, out of a celebrated hunter mare, allowed to be the best hunter in England; and was got by that noted horse "Dulcimer," the property of Mr. Samuel Beasley, of Summer Town, near Oxford. Vide pedigree at length in former advertisements. "Dulcimer" (in first-rate condition, preparing for the season) can be seen at Penrith, on application to Mr. GEORGE KENDALL, Rose Inn.

TIMBER.—
Clear pine, various thicknesses
Pitch pine, T. and G., and planks
Norway pine, white and spruce, T. and G.
Oregon, T. and G., rough, quartering and planks
Shelving, planed 1 and 2 sides
Baltic deals, solid and cut
Colonial hardwood and shingles
Palings, posts and rails, ladders, laths
Cedar planks and boards
Cedar and ash boat boards
Ship plank, hard and soft, up to 60 feet long
Slating and hard battens, weather boards
Rough pine boards, all dimensions
Skirtings, mouldings, architraves, ridge rolls, &c.
Doors, sashes, sash doors, French lights.
HENRY MOON, Walker's Wharf, Fort-street; or at Steam Saw Mills (late Cook's) Liverpool-street West.

FOR SALE, excellent TOWN COB, 4½ years old, quiet to ride or drive. Drapery, slops, boots and shoes, or other merchandise, will be taken in exchange. Mr. READ, butcher, Lower George-street.

TO MERCHANTS and others.—Mr. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney, agent for the sale and purchase of every description of Stock and Stations, has always, at a few days' notice (and sometimes hours'), maiden ewes, horses, store sheep, and store cattle, for shipment to all parts.

100 COWS, Springers, for SALE, well bred and quiet, in Campbelltown District, in lots to suit buyers. ROBERT FORBES, 170, Pitt-street, Sydney. N.B.—100 heifers wanted, in or out of calf.

STORE CATTLE for SALE.—500 Bullocks, 500 Cows, on station to the Northward. R. FORBES, 170, Pitt-street.

STORE CATTLE.—For private SALE, at Homebush, 150 head of prime sound young Bullocks and Spayed Cows, to be seen close to Railway Station, Homebush. Apply to THOMAS DAWSON, Homebush, or 423, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, a HORSE and GIG. Apply at the Maideira Inn, Strawberry Hills.

J. C. PETERS has on sale a superior sample of SPARKLING MOSELLE and HOCK, just landed.

1000 CASKS BOTTLED ALE: Bass's, Marzetti's, and Byass's. J. C. PETERS, opposite Bank of N. S. Wales.

WANTED, to inform Publicans, Shippers, and others, that the undersigned, having had placed in his hands 150 hogsheads of first-class English ales, October brewing, filled up and guaranteed for immediate sale, which, in consequence of the great depression in commercial affairs, he is enabled to sell at the following reduced prices, viz., Perks and Co.'s and Bass's celebrated Burton ales, £5 10s.; Guest's Bedford ale, Furze's XXX London ale, Tetley's Yorkshire ale, £5 10s.; Cobb's superior Margate ale, the strongest brewed in England, at £6 GOLDSMITH, Wholesale Wine, Spirit, and Porter Merchant, 488, 490, and 492, George-street, opposite Fruit Market. N.B.—Country orders, with remittances or Sydney references punctually attended to. Terms, cash.

WANTED, to SELL, a good black COB, 14 hands high, warranted quiet in saddle or harness, and to hang up about town; lowest price £14. GIBSON, 402, Castlereagh-street.

WANTED, to SELL a COTTAGE of four rooms, with half an acre of garden land in the suburbs, cheap; several Building Lots, half acre each. Also, a splendid waterside Villa Site, nearly one acre. Apply to J. REDMAN, Criterion Chambers, King-street.

FOR SALE by private contract, MARES and three-year-old FILLIES, in number (54) fifty-four, well-bred, and adapted for the New Caledonia or New Zealand markets. Can be seen on application to Mr. THOMAS PIKE, Western Road. Coaches to and from Penrith, from the terminus at Parramatta, pass Eastern Creek three times daily.

FIRST-CLASS FATTENING RUN.—For SALE by the undersigned, a first-class Fattening STATION in the Wellington District, having ten miles frontage to the Lachlan River (the back country well watered), together with 2000 (more or less) cattle. The homestead and principal improvements stand on 320 acres of purchased land. There are other substantial improvements on the run, and the station is considered one of the best fattening runs on the Lachlan.

For further particulars apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

CATTLE STATION.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE one of the very best Cattle Stations on the Lower Murrumbidgee.
115, York-street

STATIONS WITHOUT STOCK.—GARLAND AND BINGHAM have for SALE a great number of Stations, without stock, situated in the Southern and Western Districts, at moderate prices and easy terms.
115, York-street.

TO CAPTAINS and SHIPPERS.—GARLAND and BINGHAM, sole agents for Messrs. Elliott, Porter and Co.—Prime Mess Beef, cured expressly for use on long voyages. None but prime pieces, and packed in English timber. Now used by all the principal lines of shipping trading here. 115, York-street.

W. B. HAIGH, Estate Agent, 120, King-street East, has FOR SALE, by private contract, the following City and Suburban properties; amongst others—

A 76-acre FARM, with a new stone house of eight or ten rooms, and outhouses, piggery, stable and stockyard; 20 acres cleared, about 200 fruit trees, and all fenced in. Good freehold title. £1200.

PYRMONT HOUSE—a 9-roomed house at Pyrmont, large garden, balcony, and verandah, and commands a very fine view of Port Jackson, bays, and harbours. £1300,—or may be rented

SYDENHAM HOUSE—a 9-roomed house and garden, and outhouses, a large stable, and paddock, &c., near the Petersham Railway Station. All very eligible for a boarding-school, or gentleman's residence. £1650,—or to let.

SYDENHAM COTTAGE—stone-built, containing four large rooms, with detached kitchen. Near the above. £450,—or to let.

A BUILDING ALLOTMENT, near the Darlinghurst gaol. £250.

Large HOUSE and garden, coach-house, stable, piggery, &c., suitable for a bank, merchants' store, or any profession. All new and well-built premises. Near the gold mines.

A 9-roomed brick HOUSE, in the heart of Liverpool, with garden, &c., and a five-roomed COTTAGE, all enclosed. Let to good tenants. £650.

Two 3-roomed COTTAGES, stone back and front. Newly built and well let. £320.

Also TO LEASE—15,000 acres, about 100 miles from Sydney, in farms from 30 or 40 acres to 500 acres each, upon easy and most liberal terms. The railway will shortly reach the neighbourhood if present Government plans are carried out.

The above is well worthy the attention of farmers, dairymen, and carriers, being within a short distance of a good market for all they may grow. Two public schools and a chapel, and about seventy tenants are established upon the estate.

For further particulars apply at the office of W. B. HAIGH, estate agent, 120, King-street East.

TO BUILDING MECHANICS and WORKING MEN.—Allotments of LAND for SALE, on LONG CREDIT, or in exchange for labour. To respectable persons wishing to build at once, assistance will be given to the extent of one-half of their outlay. For particulars apply to Mr. LUCAS, Burwood Railway Station.

ST. PETER'S, NEWTOWN, seven ALLOTMENTS—about an acre—rich GARDEN LAND, suitable for a snug cottage retreat and garden, for immediate SALE, cheap. Apply to NEWMAN and ROBERTS, 144, King-st. East.

ST. PETER'S, NEWTOWN.—A valuable BUILDING PLOT, fenced on both sides, 60 by 111 feet, fronting the Cook's River Road, with fine prospects. Apply to NEWMAN & ROBERTS, auctioneers, 144, King-st. East.

IN the INSOLVENT ESTATE of WILLIAM SMYTH, of Five Dock, Parramatta Road, farmer.—The Official Assignee is prepared to SELL by private contract, on or before FRIDAY, the 19th instant, the LEASE of those eligible PREMISES situate in Castlereagh-street, adjoining St. James' Schoolroom. The lease has about five years to run, at a weekly rental of about £1 12s. 6d. and taxes. There are two cottages, with large roomy yard, stabling, &c.; water laid on to each. One of the cottages is let at 30s. per week for two years, to a respectable tenant; the other has been let at 30s., and will easily relet at the same. For further particulars, apply to ADAM WILSON, official assignee. Exchange Corner, Sydney, 10th August.

FOR SALE, the GOOD-WILL and remainder of LEASE of a Public-house, doing a large business, situated in Parramatta. For particulars apply to P. MILLER, wine merchant, Parramatta.

HOUSE.—For SALE, near the water, a splendid Stone House, of nine rooms, large cellars, &c., commanding a beautiful view. The soil is of the best description. Terms easy. Address A. N. A., HERALD Office.

CITY INVESTMENT.—For private SALE, on liberal terms, a block of FREEHOLD PROPERTY, in a capital position, in PITT-STREET, and which now yields in rentals, 13 to 14 per cent. per annum on the price required. For full particulars apply to R. P. RICHARDSON, Bank-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, by Private Contract, a STEAM SAW-MILL, within three and a-half miles of Kiama, and situate at Fountaindale. The mill is in first-rate working order, and may be seen any working day.

The only reason for parting with this valuable property is the declining health of one of the firm. Should a purchaser be met with, leave will be given to work the mill for a term of two years.

This is a chance seldom to be met with in this locality, and, to an active business person, a sure and certain way to acquire wealth.

For particulars apply to W. J. M'ILWRATH, Kiama, or to Mr. J. M'ILWRATH, Fountaindale. None but principals treated with.

TO BE SOLD a bargain, an IRON HOUSE of three rooms. Apply on the premises, 73, Reily-street, between William-street and Stanley-street.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.

SITTINGS FOR THE TRIAL OF CAUSES.

BEFORE Mr. Justice Dickinson and a Special Jury of twelve.

NOWLAND V. CLIFT.

The trial of this case again lasted all day without being concluded.

BANCO COURT.

Before the Chief Justice and a jury of four.

STILES V. HUNTER.

This was an action for a balance of freight alleged to be due on a large consignment of slates to the defendant, brought out by the Margaret Mitchell. The plaintiff upon the record was the shipmaster, but the real plaintiffs were the agents of the Margaret Mitchell, Messrs. Gilchrist, Watt, and Co. The defendant claimed to have an allowance of about £18 for short delivery, and the substantial question in dispute was, whether or not this deduction should be made. Besides the ordinary issues there was one upon a plea of cross-action for loss from plaintiff's negligence, &c.

Mr. Broadhurst, Q.C., and Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Wise for the defendant.

The number consigned was about 37,500. The delivery, including broken slates, according to defendant, was not much over 36,000. But by the bill of lading the captain was relieved from responsibility for breakage notwithstanding any custom of this port which might exist to the contrary. This, however, it was admitted, would not release him from responsibility for any breakage resulting from gross negligence. But the evidence went to show that all the slates, with the exception of about two hundred, were very well stowed. According to plaintiff there had been a complete delivery of all, with the exception of such slates as might be too much broken to be gathered together. It was contended on the part of the defendant that the mere fact of short delivery, from whatever cause it might have ensued, would entitle the defendant to a proportionate deduction. On the other side, however, it was argued that under the plea of cross-action defendant could only succeed by showing breakage through gross negligence. The former view was sustained by his Honor, but he added that if a short delivery was found to have resulted from breakage, the defendant would not be entitled to recover under his plea of cross-action unless such breakage had resulted from gross negligence. It was suggested that the injury to the slates might have resulted from the chemical action of some salt which had been stowed above them, and from which there had been a leakage. There was, however, no distinct evidence on this point.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff for the amount claimed, viz., £18 1s. 7d., beyond the sum paid into court.

DUNN V. COHEN.

This was a suit by replevin. The plaintiff occupied a house in Jackson's-court, Clarence-street, of which defendant had become the purchaser. Plaintiff had, it was said, attorned to Mr. Cohen's solicitor. He had subsequently, however, refused to pay rent, and Cohen had distrained. The plaintiff had held for many years under a Mrs. Austin and her family. Under the will of her father (Jackson), Mrs. Austin, from whom Dunn last held, was deprived of all interest in this property upon her marrying again. She *had* married again, and being thus deprived, the property had passed to Mr. Cohen on its sale under a mortgage. Mr. Levy, on behalf of the latter, informed Dunn of Cohen's title, and obtained, as he swore, a promise from Dunn that he would pay rent in future to Cohen. Subsequently, however, a counter notice was served by Mrs. Austin, and Dunn refused to pay rent to either. The defence was, that Dunn did not understand what he was doing when Levy called upon him. A written notice had, however, been served in which the claim of Cohen to be considered landlord was plainly put. But Dunn swore that he only regarded this notice as one not to pay any more rent to Mrs. Austin, and that, although he had promised to "abide by it," all he meant was that he would pay rent to neither unless he had satisfied himself which of their claims was the right. There had been an offer of a guarantee on the part of Cohen, but it had been declined. There were some slight discrepancies upon minor points.

Mr. Stephen appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Isaacs for the defendant.

His Honor told the jury that the only question for their determination was whether or not the plaintiff, knowing what he was about, had entered into a new tenancy under Cohen.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages £2 2s.

IN EQUITY.

Before the Primary Judge.

THURLOW V. DICK AND ANOTHER.
DICK V. THURLOW AND ANOTHER.

The argument herein was resumed, and lasted all day without being concluded.

BUSINESS FOR THIS DAY.

JURY COURT.—Special Juries of twelve.—Nowland v. Clift (part heard), Berry v. Garrett, Berry v. Barr.

BANCO COURT.—Juries of four.—Brand v. Chalker, Josephson v. Smith and another, Asselin v. Creeny, Connell and wife v. Stafford and wife, O'Neil v. Dickson, Monk v. Wilson.

MASTER'S OFFICE.—Tooth v. Fleming (to tax costs), same v. same (to settle report), Burgon v. Gurner (to settle minutes).

SYDNEY DISTRICT COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE A. Cheeke, Esq., Judge, and a jury of four.

TOOGOOD V. SOLOMON.

An action to recover the amount of two promissory notes for £50 each, made by defendant in favour of plaintiff.

Mr. Michael appeared as attorney for the plaintiff, and Mr. Dalley as counsel for the defendant.

The making of the notes by defendant was admitted, but the defence to this action was that they had been given in part payment for certain furniture at the Marine Hotel, Watson's Bay, purchased by defendant from plaintiff; that plaintiff had agreed to take back the furniture and release the defendant, and that therefore the promissory notes ought to have been given back to the defendant. In answer to this, the plaintiff averred that only a portion of the furniture had been returned, and that this had been so much damaged as not to be worth more than one-third of its original value. In addition to this, nearly £100 were due to plaintiff from defendant for rent. The reply to this by defendant was that a contract had been entered into by which it was agreed that any deficiency should be made good by the defendant.

The Judge suggested that this case should be withdrawn, as the action had been brought in a wrong form. He should have sued for the damage done to the furniture, and for the amount due for rent, and not for the promissory notes.

Plaintiff consented to a nonsuit.

COHEN V. ANDERSON.

This was an action to recover £25, the value of a marble mantel-piece destroyed by the carelessness of the defendant.

Mr. Dalley appeared as counsel for the plaintiff, attorney, Mr. Driver; and Mr. Wright appeared as attorney for the defendant.

From the evidence adduced by the plaintiff, it was shewn that defendant, who is an artist, was present in Mr. Cohen's auction room, examining some oil paintings that were then on exhibition prior to sale, and that in getting down off a box on to which he had mounted in order to examine one of them, he had placed his hand upon a marble mantel-piece that was also on show in the room and against the wall, and had thrown it down, thereby smashing it beyond all hope of repair. Mr. Hyams, one of the witnesses, had seen defendant put his hand on the marble to help himself down. It was further proved that the mantel-piece had been fastened to the wall by means of iron pins, and that beyond that they were bound to it by plaster of Paris, making them so secure as to demand much more than ordinary force to displace them. The invoice value of the mantel-piece was £31 odd, but plaintiff had offered to take £25 in consideration of the accident.

The defence was, that defendant, in company with Mr. J. S. Moore, was examining the pictures exhibited, and that in order to see one of them that appeared to possess some merit, he had mounted a trunk. Having satisfied himself he had stepped down, and his foot had scarcely touched the ground when the mantel-piece fell, breaking into a thousand pieces. He declared positively that he had not put a hand upon, but admitted that he might possibly have touched it, though that was scarcely probable without his knowing it. Mr. J. S. Moore bore out this statement, stating that from the manner in which the mantel-piece had fallen, he had fancied it was a trap, and advised the defendant to go away. This, however, defendant refused to do, and had been the first to call the attention of plaintiff's servants to the accident.

The Judge, in summing up, told the jury that if they thought there had been no carelessness or negligence on the part of defendant, whilst there had been a want of ordinary care on the part of plaintiff, in the way in which he had fixed the mantel-pieces, then defendant would be entitled to their verdict; if there had been ordinary care on the part of ... and that the loss had been caused by the ... of the defendant, then plaintiff would be ... recover. Verdict for the plaintiff, damages ...

M'DERMOTT V. WARD.

An action to recover £2 for attendance ... days on defendant by plaintiff.

Plaintiff is a bailiff, and at the same time a ... teur medical professor and cow doctor; and ... having a bad hand had stipulated for its cure ... price of £2, the money only to be paid in the ... a perfect job being made, in a good and work... manner. This plaintiff affirmed had been ... whilst defendant equally as energetically de... much amusement being caused by their ... charges and recriminations. No evidence being ... duced on either side,

His Honor gave a verdict for defendant, ... some remarks upon plaintiff's quack-doctoring pro... pensities.

CORBYN V. HANSON AND ANOTHER.

An action to recover £7 5s. due to plaintiff ... salary as a reporter to the *Empire* newspaper.

Mr. P. Long appeared for the plaintiff.

Plaintiff deposed that he had been engaged by de... fendants as reporter, at a salary of £4 a week; ... that the amount now sued for was due to him; ... admitted having been the worse for liquor on ... after his work had been done; but affirmed that he ... had never neglected his business through drunken... ness.

The defence was that plaintiff has been engaged at ... £2 a week only, and that this amount had been paid ... him. This was distinctly sworn to by Mr. ... whilst evidence was also given as to the frequent ... plaintiff's drunkenness, that having been the cause of ... his dismissal.

Verdict for the defendant.

VIDLER V. DUFFY.

An action to recover £11 2s., value of butter ... for sale by plaintiff to defendant as his agent.

The receipt of the butter was admitted, but de... fendant produced evidence to show that by the ... weights £6 10s. 10d. was the real value, and that ... had been paid, part by a cheque given under the ... of plaintiff's uncle, and part by another cheque ... warded in a registered letter to plaintiff's ... Jamberoo. This letter, it appeared, had been ... livered by the postmaster at Jamberoo to ... Vidler, a relation of plaintiff's. Plaintiff ... denied having received any of the money.

The Judge directed defendant to hand over ... cheque and post office receipt to plaintiff, in order ... to enable him to make enquiries amongst his ... as to the receipt of the money. This was all he could ... do for him. Verdict for defendant.

CAUSE LIST FOR THIS DAY (THURSDAY).

1642. Capozgna and another v. Fisher	1796. Wedderburn v. ...
1751. Elvey v. Roberts	1797. Hera v. Lister
1753. Devlin v. Corry	1804. Chadsner v. Ly...
1762. Robertson v. Sachs	1810. Mountcastle v. ...
1768 Ramage v. Morris	1813. Walsh v. ...
1769. Miller v. Goodsell	1814. Britcher v. ...
1773. Dean v. Bernstein	1833. Lecton and ... Cherry
1775. Short v. Elstab	1833. O'Dowd v. ... another
1780. Moffitt v. Carroll	1835. Butet and another ... plaintiffs
1789. Broadbent v. Turner	1836. Leech v. Crai...
1791. Macgregor v. Sager	1856. Mosbeck v. ...
1793. Wedderburn v. Erwin	
1794. Wedderburn v. Tevlin	
1795. Wedderburn v. Solomon	

INSOLVENCY COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent ...

In the estate of Patrick O'Carroll, an ... single meeting. Insolvent was examined by ... Butler, and the meeting was adjourned until ... day next.

In the estate of William Denning, an adjourned ex... amination. Insolvent was briefly examined by ... Russell, and the meeting terminated.

In the estate of Abraham Hart, an adjourned certifi... cate meeting. Mr. Hart appeared in support ... objections to the certificate, and Mr. Michael in sup... port of the application; after hearing whom his ... reserved judgment until Tuesday.

IN RE HUMPHREY JONES.—We are requested to ... state that His Honor the Chief Commissioner ... to grant a certificate to Humphrey Jones ... ground that he had appropriated to his own ... tain moneys which he had received as an agent, ... but which he appeared to have every reason to ... that he could refund before they could be required ... him. As to Mr. Jones's general conduct, ... appeared in the course of the proceedings before the ... Chief Commissioner which would justify the ... of a certificate.

SURRENDERS.

Alfred Hatch, of George-street, Sydney, ... victualler, on petition and affidavit; schedule ... filed within ten days. Mr. Perry, official assignee.

Hector Martin, of Market-street, Sydney, ... dealer. Liabilities, £429 15s. 7d. Assets— ... personal property, £93 11s.; outstanding debts ... 8d.: total, £102 14s. 8d. Deficit, £327 0s. ... Mackenzie, official assignee.

MEETINGS OF CREDITORS.

Thursday, August 11.—Henry M'Rickards, ... single, and for examination, 11. Andrew ... adjourned single, and for examination, 12. ... O'Brien, single, 2. Frederick L. Flint, ...

Friday, 12.—Rudolph Schlostein, to hear ... of counsel in support of insolvent's application for ... a certificate of discharge, 11. John Carney, ... under a Judge's order, for examination ...

At Bathurst—John Bowman, second, 11.

MAITLAND QUARTER SESSIONS.

(From the Northern Times of yesterday.)

BEFORE Mr. District Judge Owen.

This Court opened on Monday morning ... o'clock. The following barristers were present: ... W. J. Foster, Acting Crown Prosecutor, ... Windeyer, Mr. Simpson, and Mr. Ellis. Al... the Maitland attorneys were present, and Mr. ... Brenan, from Sydney.

John Leguire, John Thompson, and Robert ... were charged with having, on 6th June, ... Newcastle, unlawfully assaulted Charles ... Charles Lloyd, constables, when in the discharge of ... their duty. Another count charged them with com... mon assault. John Leguire and John Thompson ... pleaded guilty; and Robert Cooper pleaded not ... guilty. Robert Cooper was then put on his trial ... was undefended. The jury found Cooper guilty of ... common assault. The prisoners were then re... for sentence.

John Riley was charged with having on ... at Happy Valley, stolen one gold ring, the ... of Ar Len, a Chinaman. The jury retired ... quarter of an hour, and returned a verdict of ... The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

William Williams was charged with having ... 19th June last, at Armidale, stolen the sum of ... upwards, from the dwelling house of James Tyso ... second count charged him with feloniously ... the above sum, knowing the same to be stolen. ... Tyso, publican, Armidale, knew the prisoner ... was a lodger in his house in June last, when ... £81 6s. in notes and cheques; there were ... cheques, and the remainder in £1 notes and ... note; the money and cheques were in a pocket ... in a drawer in his bedroom; he missed the money ... the 20th, and on the 21st he accused the prisoner ... the robbery; he said he knew nothing about it ... ness went to the bank and stopped the cheques, ... then gave information to the police; the prisoner ... his house, and went to the Gold Diggers' ... witness sent Mrs. Tyso to tell Mrs. ... put all the notes the prisoner cashed by ... selves, as there were certain marks on some of ... which he could swear to; Mr. Bradshaw, the ... constable, brought him one of the stolen ... had a bit torn off one of the corners, and a mark ... ink on the back. (The note was produced and ... tified, as also all the cheques.) He first ... cheques after they were stolen, at the stand ... Armidale racecourse; the ground at the ... been dug up, and the cheques were found ... ground. The cheques were taken to the ... stable, who, in consequence of a note he had ... apprehended William South. Elizabeth ... the prisoner, who came to her place on the 21st ... he gave her the £1 note now produced, and ... it to Mr. Bradshaw. Constable Callaghan ... the robbery, and identified the note which was ... to the chief constable; prisoner said to Mr. ... a man named Christopher Wells had committed ... robbery. The jury retired for twenty minutes ... returned a verdict of guilty of receiving, ... knowing the same to be stolen. The prisoner was re... manded for sentence.

TUESDAY, 9th AUGUST.

Before Mr. District Judge Owen.

The prisoners found guilty on Monday ... manded, received the following sentences:—

John Leguire and John Thompson, who ... guilty to assaulting two Newcastle constables ... in the discharge of their duties, were each sentenced ... to two years' imprisonment with hard labour ... roads, or other public works of the colony.

Robert Cooper, found guilty of a common ... was sentenced to six months' imprisonment with ... labour in Parramatta Gaol.

John Riley, found guilty of stealing a ... the property of Ar Len, a Chinaman, ...

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, had some witnesses called to speak to his ter, and the Judge deferred passing sentence Wednesday morning, as they all spoke very ably of him.

liam Williams, found guilty of receiving a £1 e property of James Tyso, of Armidale, know- e same to have been stolen, was sentenced to ars' imprisonment with hard labour in Maitland

he case of Bernard Keogh, Mr. Ryan Brenan that he had received a copy of the depositions, re were some exhibits which he would wish to these exhibits had been refused by the Crown utor; besides two copies of the depositions had ot for the prisoner, and when compared they ot the same; he would, therefore, move the that he and Mr. Chambers should be allowed to these exhibits. The Crown Prosecutor said in that the prisoner was not as yet on his trial, and ld then see the bill of sale. Mr. Brenan said, king at Mr. Chambers' copy he found he had a mistake, and at the end of the depositions was a receipt for the sale of the horse. His ruled that as a matter of favour the clerk of urt would allow Mr. Brenan to see the bill of

elius Willbee was indicted for having on 2nd 1852, at Armidale, feloniously stabbed and ed Mary Willbee, his wife. The prisoner d not guilty and was undefended. The Crown utor stated that Mary Wilbee had refused to as a witness, and he applied to the Court for a ement of the trial to the next Quarter Ses- The Court agreed to the application.

ert Meadows was indicted for having on 14th t, 1858, at Nundle, stolen one-half of a £10 ote, one piece of paper, and a postage stamp, operty of Timothy Allen Kane. After hearing idence of the prosecutor, the jury, by the direc- f the Judge, returned a verdict of not guilty, and isoner was discharged.

ph Harris was indicted for having, on the 14th ry, 1859, at Singleton, feloniously stolen a t for £86, the property of William Cole. A count charged him with feloniously receiving ove bank order, knowing the same to be stolen. t Higgins, Black Creek, knew that William he prosecutor, was dead: he was her brother, her presence he asked the prisoner to take a for £86 to the bank, which he said he would isoner said he had the cheque, and he was going it into the bank for her brother; on the Friday he said that he had paid the cheque into her r's account, and had the receipt in his work- The deposition of the deceased William Cole en put in and read. The substance of it was he prisoner was married to his second daughter, hen at Singleton he gave him a written order on lexander Munro, of Singleton, for £86, and told er when he got the money to put it in Leslie's bank. er afterwards called at Back Creek, and said to that he had put the money into the bank in name. William Leslie, agent for the Austra- oint Stock Bank, Singleton, remembered the er on 17th February, passing into the bank a drawn by Alexander Munro for £86. There £60 placed to his own credit, and he got £6. hambers addressed the jury for the prisoner, id that the case was surrounded with great dif- , and as the cheque had not been produced in perhaps Cole's cheque had not been cashed at For the defence James Parsons was called as a James Parsons knew Cole, and when up country got two orders to take down ingleton,—the one was £41, and the for £45; the prisoner came to him, ked him for the orders on a Sunday after- witness refused to give them up, as he did not Harris, and he went and saw Cole in prisoner's ; Cole asked why he did not give them up, and wered he did not know Harris was his son-in- nd on Monday morning, Cole told witness to e orders up to the prisoner; Cole said he in- to give the orders to Harris as a present for his s to him. The Crown Prosecutor having re- his Honor summed up, and the jury having re- r ten minutes, returned a verdict of not guilty, prisoner was dischared.

rge Ravenscroft, and Robert Knox, were placed bar for stealing watches at Armidale. The Crown cutor stated that, owing to the recent death of ost material witness, it was impossible to with the case, as he had no witnesses to prove th so as to allow the depositions to be read. ial was postponed till the next Quarter Ses-

ert Meadows was arraigned for having, on 14th , 1858, presented the one-half of a £10 note to Sullivan, at Tenterfield, and stating that he receive the other half of the note by post, obtaining money under false pretences. The pleaded not guilty, and was undefended, but for time as he was wholly unprepared for this . The case was postponed till the last day of sions.

Court then adjourned till Wednesday morning.

CENTRAL POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Raper, Mr. E. S. Hill, , Mr. Kettle, Mr. Pedan, Mr. Oatley, Mr. Mr. R. K. Wilson.

en women and five men were convicted of been found drunk in the streets; three women ealt with under the Vagrant Act and sent to r two months; the rest of the offenders were ly sentenced to pay 10s., or to be imprisoned -four hours.

Murphy and Jane Hicks, well-known charac- and loitering about the streets at late hours, neither fixed abode nor lawful means of living, ntenced, as idle and disorderly persons, to be ned, with hard labour, two calendar months.

young men of colour, charged with having the Police Act by bathing within view of the at Balmain, at midday yesterday, were dis- , with an admonition against the repetition of propriety.

aret O'Kely was brought before the Bench by e Graham, who deposed that, yesterday he in Park-street, carrying a bundle containing nkets; she said that they had been given to a place where she had been at work; from his age of her, he doubted the accuracy of her st, and accompanied her to the place she named, she was unknown; on further inquiry he found ey were the property of a publican named d, from whose house they had been stolen; admitted that the blankets belonged to Mr. d, but denied that she stole them; he locked for having stolen them. The prisoner, by her y (Mr. Moffatt) pleaded guilty to having stolen, mitigation alleged that, being under the influ f liquor, she did not know, when the officer ed her, how she had become possessed of them, she remembered having been at Windred's Mr. Moffatt urged their worships to deal tly with the woman, on the ground that she ad no assistance from her husband, who is at the gold-fields, while she had three infant n depending upon her exertions for support. y a penalty of 5s., or to be imprisoned three

n Fawcett was charged by sergeant Linane with g stolen a purse and 39s. in silver, the property nis Lord, and produced an old glove he had in the yard of Boylson's public-house, ool Road, which prosecutor claimed as purse, and 39s. in silver, which n gave to him when he apprehended soner, which he said in prisoner's hearing been given to him by prisoner; prisoner said t was his own money, but that he gave it up than be involved in a charge of stealing. Den- ord, servant in the employ of Mr. Boylson, of ool Road, publican, deposed that last night er slept in his room. Some time after midnight, itness) was awoke by a noise in the room, and a light; found the prisoner out of his bed, and that his (witness's) trousers had been removed the head to the foot of the bed; on examining ocket found his purse and money gone; it con- d 39s. in silver; he charged prisoner with having d him, which prisoner denied; would not suffer er to leave the premises, though he allowed him into the yard, until he should give him into the dy of the police; his master arose about six k, to whom he made his complaint, and who de- prisoner until sergeant Linane was t to the house. Boylson deposed that s. in silver he gave to Linane he received from er, with an assurance that it was nevertheless n money. Prisoner objected to the summary diction of the Bench, and was therefore committed al at the Quarter Sessions

ward Bourke was charged with having assaulted able Potter. Potter deposed that between one two o'clock this morning he was on duty in burn-street, and saw defendant and two others at several doors on their progress, making a by shouting as they proceeded. On coming up them he desired them to conduct themselves in derly manner, whereupon defendant drew from a brass-headed whip handle, with which ned several blows at his (the constable's) head, which he received on his arm; in the endeavour to secure the weapon it broke into two pieces; assistance was at hand, and defendant was secured and locked up. Defendant set up the worn-out plea that he was first assaulted by the police. The Bench found him guilty, and sentenced him to be imprisoned fourteen days, with hard labour.

Three publicans were fined for offences against the licensing act: William Shearman, for keeping open after hours, to pay 5s. and costs; Mary Dickinson, for having knowingly permitted prostitutes and other bad characters to assemble and remain in her house, to pay 20s. and costs; and William Coghill, for keeping open his house for the purpose of Sunday trading, to pay 10s. and costs. Each defendant pleaded guilty.

Six or eight persons were found guilty of having violated the police act, some by allowing animals to stray in the streets, and others by obstructing the footway by placing merchandize thereon, and were fined 5s. or 10s., according to the demerits of each case.

John Johnson was found guilty of having allowed a ferocious dog, his property, to be at large. Evidence was given that the dog had rushed at and attacked constable Cochrane, endangering considerably his limbs. To pay a penalty of 10s., with 2s. 6d. costs.

An affiliation case was settled by consent of the parties, and several other informations were struck out for want of prosecution.

WATER POLICE COURT.

WEDNESDAY.

BEFORE the Water Police Magistrate and Mr. M. Moriarty.

The only case on this day's sheet was that of Mary Donohue, an old woman who had been found by constable M'Hale, shortly after midnight, asleep in a water closet at the rear of Mr. Westbrook's stores in O'Connell-street. Unable to give a satisfactory account of herself, and having no residence or means of support, she was taken into custody and locked up as a vagrant. Prisoner was discharged, and recommended for admittance to the Benevolent Asylum.

PRINCE OF WALES THEATRE.—The difficulty in which the management has been placed, owing to the death of Mr. Lavenu, necessitated the postponement of "Ernani" for a considerable time beyond the period intended for its production. The delay, however, will have the effect of insuring completeness and decision in the music this evening. In fact, Verdi's compositions cannot be too often rehersed. There are many characteristic peculiarities which require to be well developed, else the music would partake of insipidity or harshness. Ernani, unless fully studied and the music well practised, is likely to suffer, and its finest *minore* and *fughe* passages destroyed. There is every reason to believe that the delay will, therefore, result in the finest representation of that opera which has yet been given in Sydney, and that from this evening "Ernani" will run as successfully as its predecessor, "Il Trovatore."

THE LAVENU BENEFIT.—The benefit which is to be given at both theatres for the family of the late Mr. Lavenu, is, from the eagerness with which the boxes and tickets have been sought for, likely to be a very successful affair. Already, we are informed, nearly all the boxes are secured, and a large number of single tickets disposed of. The generous manner in which the late Mr. Lavenu's brother and sister professionals have come forward on this occasion for the relief of his family is worthy of all commendation.

BUSHELL, THE ELECTRO-BIOLOGIST.—On Monday next, the 15th instant, Professor Bushell, the Electro-Biologist, will appear for the first time before a Sydney audience at the Royal Victoria Theatre, with the management of which he has made an engagement for that evening, and for the rest of the week. Judging from the applause and interest which his electro-biological lectures and experiments have everywhere excited in the neighbouring province of Victoria, it is believed that the entertainment which Mr. Bushell will afford during his limited engagement will be found to be at once both instructive and amusing.

NEWTOWN CONCERT.—A concert was given on Tuesday evening last in the new school-room adjoining St. Stephen's Church, Newtown, in aid of the fund for liquidating the debt which encumbers the building. Viewed in the light of its twofold object the entertainment was very successful, for it drew together between three and four hundred residents of the flourishing suburb in which it was given, and the vocal efforts of the performers, ably conducted by Mr. Stanley, appeared to give general satisfaction. The choir was composed entirely of amateurs, with the exception of Mrs. St. John Adcock, who sang with much sweetness and expression the parts allotted to her, including "My Song shall be of mercy." The solo "Consider the lilies," as sung by Mr. Waller, could scarcely be surpassed in richness of tone, in modulation, and, not least, in that quality which some of our professionals lack—articulation. His recitation and air from Israel in Egypt, "He measured the waters" and "He layeth the beams," were given with much accuracy, though not with equal effect. Those who originated the concert were also much indebted to the choristers of Christ Church, who lent very valuable assistance, as well as to several good voices from Newtown; and no doubt to all for their good intentions. There was no deviation from the programme as published, and the concert concluded with Schiller's "Lay of the Bell," from the music of Andreas Romberg. With such a precedent there can be no doubt that in future frequent opportunities of hearing good music without travelling to the city will be afforded to the inhabitants of Newtown.

WESLEYAN CHURCH SUSTENTATION AND EXTENSION SOCIETY.—In conformity with advertisement, a meeting in connection with this society was held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Paddington. The meeting was opened with singing and prayer, after which Mr. W. Love was moved into the chair, and briefly explained the object of the meeting. It was stated that the society under its new appellation—for it appears that the funds raised by the society are to be devoted to the same object as those of that which up to the establishment of the present society was known as the Contingent Fund—was established at a general meeting in Sydney in March last, and that its objects were, as its name implied to sustain and extend the sphere of Wesleyan operations throughout the colony. The chairman, in dwelling on the spiritual destitution that existed in the far interior, gave the results of some of his own experience of life in the bush. He stated that at the time he resided in the interior, ministers of the Gospel were so scarce that over a tract of settled country, 400 miles in extent, there was not one located. He had frequently met with persons who had been twenty years on a station, and during that time they had not heard a sermon. Such a destitution of religious instructions still prevailed to a great extent, and one of the objects of the Society was to supply that want. At the present there were not less than fifty country districts where as many ministers could be profitably employed if they (the Wesleyans) had the men and the means to send them. The Rev. S. Ironside briefly addressed the meeting, and read the rules of the Society as sanctioned by the conference. Mr. J. Caldwell followed, with a few pertinent observations, on the necessity and importance of sending religious instructions to the interior, in proportion to the advance of population. He had recently been much surprised to learn, that there were hundreds of persons in the county of Cumberland, and within ten miles of Sydney who never entered a place of worship from the fact of there being none in the immediate neighbourhood; but who received religious tracts and spiritual instruction with evident gratification when offered. If such spiritual destitution existed in such close proximity to the metropolis, he inferred that the residents in the far interior were in a still more destitute condition. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Rev. T. Beazeley, Mr Bradley, Mr. W. Dean, and the Rev. W. Hessell. Two resolutions—one affirming the principle of the Society, and the other pledging support—were unanimously adopted. At the close of the other proceedings a collection was made, when a considerable sum was realised.

THE LATE MR. EDWARD STONE.—It was with sincere regret that we noticed in our Monday's issue the death of the above gentleman, who for so long a period held an important position in the Post Office. Upwards of seventeen years have elapsed since Mr. Stone joined that department, and during that long period much ability and industry were the distinguishing characteristics of his career. Although Mr. Stone's situation was not a very prominent one to bring his name in frequency before the public, still the branch of duty assigned him was performed with much creditable zeal. The constant application, however, of his employment, and the ever harassing nature of his duties, ultimately broke down a constitution not over strong, and, after a lingering illness, he sank under extreme exhaustion, on Saturday morning last. On Tuesday his remains were followed to their last resting-place by all the officers of the establishment, who evidenced their respect by walking in the procession. Mr. Stone has left a widow and two children to deplore their irreparable loss, and was the son of the Rev. Mr. Stone, an aged minister of religion well known in this colony.

CHATTO and HUGHES have requested us to remind purchasers of their sale, this day, at 11 o'clock, comprising port and sherry wine, damaged London porter, saddlery, blasting powder, &c. For particulars see advertisements.—ADV.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

MESSRS. BOWDEN AND THRELKELD.—On Macnamara's Wharf, at 11 o'clock, Bath Bricks; at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, Houses in Elizabeth-street, schooner "Stag", Wreck of the ship "Virginia," Land at the Glebe, Europe Rope; at the Circular Quay, at 2 o'clock, Deals, Building used as the Mariners' Church.

MESSRS. CHATTO AND HUGHES.—At their Sale Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Port and Sherry wines, Saddlery, Blasting and Sporting Powder, Damaged Bottled Porter.

MR. J. M. HUGHES.—On the premises, Medical Hall, George-street, Stock-in-trade of a Chemist, Lamp and Gas Fittings, Household Furniture, Office Desk, &c.

MR. J. JAGELMAN.—On the Premises, No. 361, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Furniture, Mattresses, Sundries, &c.

MR. J. G. COHEN.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Saltpetre, Europe Rope, Marble Slabs, Bacon, Pea Jackets, Tarpaulins, Oilmen's Stores, Soap, Old Tom, Twine and lines, &c.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE AND CO.—At their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Drapery, Slops, Haberdashery, Damaged Sheeting and Mediums, &c.

MESSRS. FRITH AND PAYTEN.—At their Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Damaged Galvanised Iron Buckets; at 11 o'clock, Damaged Filter Cloth and Scabbards, Ironmongery, Iron Bedsteads and Rocking Chairs, Ranges, Grates, Plated Ware, Harness, &c.

MESSRS. MORT AND CO.—At their Produce Stores, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Hides, Sheepskins, Shankbones, Horns, &c.; at half-past 11 o'clock, Humpback Oil.

MESSRS. PURKIS AND LAMBERT.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Tea, Shell Almonds, Bottled Ale, Herrings, Nutmegs, Carbonate of Soda, Woolpacks, Hemp, Dates, &c.

MESSRS. A. MOORE AND CO.—At the Labour Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Watches, Clothing, Firearms, Whips, Saddles, &c.

MR. C. MARTYN.—At the Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Carriages, Gigs, Dogcarts, Spring Carts, Drays, Trucks, Harness, Saddlery, &c.

MESSRS. BURT AND CO.—At their Bazaar, at 11 o'clock, Horses, Gigs, Dogcarts, Drays, Trucks, &c.

MESSRS. NEWMAN AND ROBERTS.—On the premises, Prince Albert Hotel, Castlereagh-street, at 12 o'clock, Counter, Beer-engine, Household Furniture, American Stove, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

MR. C. AGRAIN.—On the Premises, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture, Chimney Glass, Kitchen Utensils, &c.

THE SYDNEY GYMNASIUM.—A meeting of the committee for establishing a gymnasium, was held yesterday afternoon, in the Town Hall, Dr. Woolley in the chair. Tenders for the erection of a building on the site granted by the Government had been received, but owing to the limited funds at the disposal of the committee, it was not thought advisable to commence operations at present. After some conversation it was resolved that the secretary should be requested to forward collecting papers to each member of the committee—the lists to be returned at an adjourned meeting to be held on that day fortnight.

THE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.—We understand that on Tuesday the proceeds of the Wesleyan Bazaar at Windsor amounted to £77.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The City Coroner held an inquest at the Waterloo Retreat Inn, Botany Road, yesterday, on the body of a man named George Taylor, aged 55 years. The evidence adduced at the inquest went to show that the deceased was a shoemaker by trade, and lived alone in a hut near the Botany Road. For a considerable time past he had been a confirmed drunkard, spending all his earnings in drink, as also any money he could obtain by borrowing. During the two or three days preceding his death, he was observed to be more intemperate in the use of intoxicating liquors than was usual to him; on Tuesday evening he was at the Waterloo Retreat Inn, where he appears to have lain on a bench sleeping for several hours; at about ten p.m., when an attempt was made to remove him, he fell on to the floor as if seized with a sudden illness; he was conveyed in a cart to his hut, as had often been done before, and left lying on the floor. A neighbour going into the hut shortly after, observed that his face was unusually pale, and on examining him he appeared to be dying. The case was immediately reported to the police, and subsequently to a medical man, who, on arriving at the hut, found the deceased had expired. The deceased was a native of Dublin; came out as a prisoner of the Crown, and had been about thirty years in the colony. He has left four children—two at service, and two at an orphan school. The jury found that death had resulted from an apopletic fit, caused by excessive intemperance.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In the selection of a Port of Call in New Zealand for the proposed line of steamers from Panama to Sydney, the Australian public will be chiefly interested on having that port as little out of the direct course of the steamers as possible, so as to avoid all unnecessary delay in the delivery of the mails in Sydney, therefore the nearer any port lies to the North Cape, the more eligible will it be in that respect.

The three ports in the north of New Zealand, which have been named as suitable, are Auckland, the Bay of Islands, and Mongonui. Of these, Auckland, the capital of the colony, would, no doubt, have the preference on the part of the New Zealand Government, but lying as it does at the extreme point of the Gulf of Houraki, it is open to the objection by the people of Sydney, that should the steamers go there, their arrival in Sydney would be delayed at least two days longer than if they should call at either of the more northerly ports of the Bay or Mongonui. The Bay of Islands is, of these two, in every point of view, undoubtedly the more desirable, as it is one of the finest harbours in the world, free from dangers, and can be entered and left with any wind and at any time of the night or day, while the work of landing mails and passengers could be carried on without hindrance from the weather. On the other hand Mongonui is merely a narrow inlet at the head of Doubtless Bay, with scarcely room for a large steamer to turn, and exposed to north-easterly gales and a tide like a mill-race, while Doubtless Bay itself, as shown by the accompanying copies of letters from parties well acquainted with it and the whole neighbouring coast, is by no means safe navigation in thick weather or at night.

The distance between the Bay of Islands and Mongonui is about sixty miles, but a reference to the chart will show that that space consists chiefly of longitude, so that the distance to be traversed by the steamer going to the Bay, will be a very few miles, if any, further than if she should go to Mongonui.

As the question must ultimately be decided by the Australian public, to whose paramount interest that of New Zealand must give place, I have thought it well to furnish you with this brief memorandum, and would beg your attention to the annexed copies of letters to which I have above referred.

J. DOW BUSBY.

Sydney, August 9th, 1859.

From Archdeacon Williams, formerly a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, and who has been coasting along New Zealand as a missionary for 35 years, to James Busby:—

July 4th, 1859.

My Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 29th ultimo, I received to-day by a native, and offer you the following observations upon the questions you ask.

The relative position of Mongonui with the Bay of Islands of course will be best known by the chart. The dangers of Doubtless Bay at all times of the night are great, as there are two clusters of low rocks some distance from the shore, which can only be avoided by keeping close to the southern side of the bay. The entrance to Mongonui is narrow and the anchorage merely in a sea reach.

The entrance to the Bay of Islands is free from danger and very spacious, ships can enter in any weather. At Kororareka there can not be found safer anchorage, nor is there a finer harbour in the world than the Bay of Islands.

I remain, yours faithfully,

(Signed) HENRY WILLIAMS.

James Busby, Esq., Victoria.

From Captain Edward Bolger, formerly a whaling captain out of Sydney, to the same:—

Bay of Islands, July 8th, 1859.

Dear Sir,—In reference to your note of 7th instant, asking my opinion on the merits of Mongonui as a harbour for large steamers in preference to the Bay of Islands, I beg to state that there is no comparison between the two ports for facility, either going in or out, or safety after in. Mongonui is a narrow inlet, running out of Doubtless Bay, with scarce room enough for a large steamship to swing and open to N.W gales with strong tides. A stranger would find it difficult in foggy weather or a dark night, with Alber Rocks on port side and large reef on starboard, with a contracted passage between to get in, would likely have to lay-to till daylight or clear weather.

Whereas the bay is one of the finest, safest, and most commodious harbours known, easy of access, with no dangers till the vessel is well into the harbour, and can anchor at pleasure. There would be a saving in distance of several miles by a vessel putting into the Bay.

I remain, Sir, yours truly,

(Signed) EDWARD BOLGER.

James Busby, Esq., Victoria.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your publication of third ite you remark that several persons were fined for having obstructed the footway by placing goods thereon. Now, Sir, as the authorities are pretty active in taking measures to punish offenders under the Police Act, I think they might very properly institute proceedings against the Municipal Council for having obstructed Charles and Francis streets by allowing a pile of their flagging stones to remain there, almost in the centre of these streets, for months past, to the great danger of all parties travelling by night, especially in vehicles. It is the surprise of every one residing in the neighbourhood that accidents of a serious nature have not long since occurred.

RESIDENT.

10th August.

THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—In your paper of last Friday we noticed a paragraph headed "The Adulteration of Food," in which reference is made to a lecture delivered by Mr. H. Waymouth, at the Balmain School of Arts, in which amongst adulterated articles the "Revalenta" is enumerated. As such an assertion tends to do us serious injury, we expect you will allow us to state that, as agents for the sale of Messrs. Barry du Barry and Co.'s Revalenta Arabica food, guarantee the genuineness and soundness of all the Revalenta sold by us or our advertised agents; and, further, that Messrs. B. du Barry and Co. offer a reward of £1 0 on the conviction of any one imitating or adulterating their Revalenta.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

PARROT, BROTHERS, Hunter-street.

Sydney, 9th August.

CORPORATION WORKS AND INSPECTORS.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—From the various reports in circulation respecting the late proceedings of the Municipal Council in the reduction of—or I may almost say the abolition of—the working staff in the engineer and surveyor's department, I am induced, with your permission, to offer a few remarks on the subject, through the medium of your valuable journal.

It appears to me to be a course quite inconsistent to reduce that once very numerous staff to such a low and inefficient state. Who would ever think that the engineer, surveyor, and two district surveyors, with the assistance of two or three boys, can perform the very important duties which lie before them in the city? I have no doubt but that the above course has been adopted by the Council with a view to economise; but this is a very erroneous idea. It is something like the process of killing the goose for the sake of the eggs, to expect that the engineer can be converted into a man-of-all-works, and be able to be present to superintend the whole of the works at one and the same time. The intended scheme will not answer. There is much room for improvement in the management of the works in the city, but more particularly the works at Botany and the miserable state of the water supply. It is very evident that we cannot have the water sent into the city from Botany for some months yet to come, unless the works are carried on with more vigour than they are at present. But it appears that the progress and completion of these works are to be left altogether to chance, or at least to the goodwill of the four or five contractors, who are allowed to go on with the work in any way they think proper. However honourable these gentlemen may all be, they will naturally look to their own interests.

It must be borne in mind by the Council that the proper execution of the works now in progress at Botany is of the very greatest importance to the city. For instance, the clay bank and stone wall now in course of construction are the only safeguard there is to prevent the sea from breaking into the fresh-water reservoir, and calls for the most careful and constant superintendence, the want of which cannot be pleaded on the score of economy, as it might be in the city; for I observed, only the other day, when I was inspecting the works, three or four men engaged in scraping and brightening up the engines—a thing that can be of no service whatever, more than to attract the eye of a casual visitor. Why not apply the money that is now paid for such nonsense to retain the services of one or two good practical inspectors?—and then we might get the work done as it ought to be.

I am, your obedient servant,

ALLISON RICHARDS.

Bourke-street, August 9th.

COLOURED CONFECTIONARY.

To the Editor of the Sydney Morning Herald.

SIR,—On reading the *Herald* of Friday last, I find that an individual named Waymouth, delivered a lecture at Balmain, on the adulteration of food, &c., in which he also mentions confectionary in particular, and he strongly recommends parents and others not to give the children of this colony confectionary, on account of the metallic colours, which, as he says, are used in its manufacture. Now, I think, Mr. Editor, that when a man gives a public lecture, with the idea of enlightening people it ought to be on a subject that he is supposed to know a little about. Let me tell Mr. Waymouth this, and disprove it if he can. There are no *metallic* colours used in the manufacture of confectionary in Sydney at all; and I don't believe any where else. The colours that are used in confectionary are for red colours, carmine, cochineal, saffron, generally, and gamboge sometimes for the yellow; and as to blue, it is seldom used, and when it is indigo is the colour. Now for Mr. Waymouth's information. Cochineal is an insect, and carmine is made from the same. Saffron is a plant, as also is indigo; therefore, we see none of the colours used are metallic; and then again when you come to consider that half a pound of cochineal is quite sufficien for a ton of goods, and half of that quantity of saffron or the other colours for the same quantity (a ton) of goods, I should like Mr. Waymouth to explain how the children of this colony are to receive injury from eating confectionary. Moreover, if Mr. Waymouth likes to come or send to my shop, he can have any of my goods to submit to a chemical test, and if he then finds anything deleterious contained in them, I will give him credit for being a great genius and fit for the future to deliver lectures.

I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

W. J. CATES, 436, George-street.

August 5th.

STEAM AND ITS ADVANTAGES IN AGRICULTURE.

AT the ordinary monthly meeting of the London, or Central Farmers' Club, held on the 2nd of May, Mr. Alderman Mechi read a paper on "The advantages of Steam in Agriculture, and how far they have been availed of." This gentleman's position as a practical agriculturist, gives great weight to whatever opinions he may advance on a subject of so much importance. The paper, which is of considerable length, was published in full, in the *Mark Lane Express*, of 9th May. We however, quote merely such portions of it as appear likely to subserve the farming interest in this quarter of the world.

Mr. Mechi commenced by reviewing the general benefits conferred by steam, and estimating the extent of its use in manufactures. He then glanced at the progress of steam culture, recognising, with gratitude, the services of its early pioneers. Steam! mighty Steam! "The term," he said, "suggested a thousand pleasing and profitable reflections: that marvellous and almost invisible power which brooks no opposition—which never tires. Scouring the plains, piercing the hills, threading the valleys, and ploughing the wide ocean; mastering with indignant ease, time and space, wind, water, and seasons; the varieties of its power may well amaze us. Here it is wielding the ponderous hammer that gives shape and consistence to gigantic metallic masses; there it weaves the gossamer web, or twists the slender fibre; it plunges the hardy miner deep into the bowels of mother earth, and raises from her lap her mineral and metallic treasures; these glow and flow with liquid meltings at its powerful blast; here it is printing bank-notes, there it is coining golden sovereigns; to-day it is preparing food and clothing for the body; to-morrow it feasts the mind, spreading far and wide, in countless numbers, the broad sheets of intelligence. Instruments of death and of preservation alike acknowledge its power. What a comprehensive word is this said steam! It means peace, progression, civilization, education, abundance, and cheapness; it is the death-blow to monopoly and privation. Ignorance and prejudice shrink away at its approach: the iron barrier of separation is broken by it; the interposition of time, of distance, or of poverty no longer wounds the tender affections; it increases alike our political power as a nation and our morality, for the increase of physical comfort must, in a Christian community like blessed England, predispose to moral good. But if this all-pervading power clothes the body with elegance and cheapness, and stores the mind with knowledge and intelligence, can agriculture alone escape its influence? Impossible. It must and will feed, as well as clothe, the people cheaply. The landlord or the farmer who saves his time and his money by the concentrated power and speed of a hundred horses on the rail, or five hundred on the ocean, must draw comparisons and conclusions adverse and disparaging to our present slow and crawling system of agricultural mechanics. The general application of steam in agriculture involves a thorough change and reformation of our farming system. It is a question of more capital and less land, both for landlord and tenant. It is a question of a compensation for unexhausted improvements, or an ample protection of tenure by lease; and it is a question of public registration and easy transfer of landed property. It will compel a more accurate observance of the laws of mechanics, and will sharpen the intellects of the agricultural labouring community. In a word, the employment of steam-power in agriculture will compel or induce a larger employment of labour and production of food. Drainage, deeper cultivation, open fields, good roads, better buildings, more live-stock, and less weeds, must and will be the concomitants of agricultural steam-power; for steam-power means amendment and progression. Honour to that departed philosopher, whose sagacity and perception, under Divine Providence, applied the bubbling resistance of our tea-kettles to the most noble and useful purposes of humanity.

While the agricultural community is congratulating itself on its rapid progress, and while our talented friend Monsieur de la Tréhonnais is holding us up to his countrymen in France as models of agricultural progress, your humble servant is lamenting our agricultural backwardness and imperfection. This discrepancy of sentiment may be readily accounted for. They compare the present with the past. With them the exceptions excuse the rule; with me they do but condemn it and point to its amendment. We may admit that much of our light and self-drained land is very much improved, and in many districts very highly farmed; but that extensive portion of our island called cold, stiff, tenacious clay, fifteen-sixteenths of which are still undrained, is, to my certain knowledge, in a most unsatisfactory and unprofitable condition, as regards the interests of landlord, tenant, and the country at large. Now it is, in my opinion, precisely these soils which, when improved, are the most dependable for a result, containing as they do, an undeveloped treasure of ammoniacal and phosphatic fertility. Those gifts have not yet been availed of, and it is steam cultivation alone, after drainage, that can place those subterranean treasures at our disposal. My observation of the present cultivation of our stiff clays would give an average depth of about four or five inches—all below this may be considered an unknown and unimproved territory. It is true that after drainage, the filtration or percolation of water and manure will gradually and certainly aërate and improve the subsoil, but the process is too slow for these quick moving times. You want rapidly to dry these dead and saturated masses by atmospheric exposure. The dense and closely packed mass of infinitisimal granules must be separated by pulverization, so that the millions of almost imperceptible fibres may introduce themselves without difficulty to the hitherto unapproachable but fertilizing ingredients of the subsoil. Liebig, and our other great chemical lights have proved to us that every breath of air that passes over newly exposed clay abstracts from it its moisture, and in exchange blesses it with ammoniacal and fertilizing gases. As you follow the steam cultivator on a dry day, instantaneous exhalations strike your nostrils, and convince you that the earth is a great apothecary's shop full of chemical compounds. The rough and lightly laid fallow absorbs the fructifying sunbeams, and imparts to the air in contact with it an expansive heat, which causes it to rise in wavy playfulness in its struggle through the superincumbent but colder atmosphere. The rusty-looking iron of our so-called poor clay subsoils, makes greedy claim upon the passing ammonia. A volume might be written by our chemists upon the advantages of evaporation, percolation, dews, frosts, fogs, and sunshine. Jethro Tull was the prince of cultivators, but the want of artificial drainage defeated all his calculation. The Rev. Mr. Smith, of Lois-Weedon, is the great Jethro Tull of the present day. Fifteen years ago I was convinced that on our stiff yellow clay cultivation was more important than manure; acting on that conviction, after I had drained my land, I broke it up with three horses, six other horses following in the same track, with Smith of Deanston's great subsoil plough. Our labourers called it a little earthquake, and my crops have never forgotten it; but for all that I saw how costly was horse-power when deep cultivation was attempted, and how necessary it was that we should apply steam to get a yard deep of cultivation, instead of ten or twelve inches.

As a proof of the advantages of steam-cultivation, let me mention the following fact:—At my great gathering in July, 1856, Mr. Fowler's steam-plough, with the subsoiler attached, cultivated two stetches of clover lea, being part of a field on which wheat was to be sown in October. Although that field had been formerly subsoiled, and forked by manual labour, Fowler's subsoil brought up and exposed to view some undisturbed nasty ochrey and rusty subsoil. Some of our agricultural friends would shrug their shoulders and say nothing would grow on it; but mark the result. In October or November the wheat was duly drilled over the whole field; as soon as it came up, and in every stage of its growth these two stetches showed their superiority. After harvest the field was all manured and dug with the fork, and produced a fine crop of mangel in 1858. It is now (April, 1859) in wheat again, and in this early stage of growth, the two stetches—steam-ploughed in 1856—still show a superiority! My men called my attention to this only on Saturday last. But who can seriously doubt the benefits of deep cultivation on strong clays after drainage? After the recent showers, I could see the deeply-moved soil, over drains, showing light-coloured and dry, whilst the intermediate spaces were dark and damp. It was deep cultivation that did this, producing facile aëration, powerful capillarity, and rapid evaporation. It proves that a yard or four feet deep of cultivation is not a bit too deep; and when I remember that at my friend Dixon's near Witham, a parsnip was pulled up whose roots were thirteen feet six inches long, and then broke off, I seriously believe that we have no present idea as to what depth of cultivation and drainage we shall ultimately arrive at with steam-power. Why did that parsnip go so deep? Because the earth had all been moved to the depth of fourteen feet. It had been a brick-earth pit, filled up with soil from the adjoining land, when it was necessary to open a new pit; air and water had circulated freely to the depth of fourteen feet. It is not what an operation costs, but what profit it pays, that must guide us. The shilling flail is superseded by one that costs £300, as a matter of economy and profit. Who is to say that we shall not have scarifiers or grubbers whose tines will gradually go four, five, or six feet deep, drawn by a 100-horse power engine? Am I visionary in anticipating such a result? Is it more astounding than Fowler's draining plough—drawing, as it were by magic, its lines of pipes, like ropes of sausages, deep into the bowels of the most obstinate clays? And here I should consider myself ungrateful indeed did I not record my admiration of, and gratitude to, that spirited and far-seeing man, who has devoted his fortune and his mind to the successful realisation of what agriculture once considered a romantic and chimerical idea. If my anticipations are to be realised, let our shallow drainers deepen their ideas and spare their pockets.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF HORSE AND STEAM POWER.—We are much indebted to Mr. John C. Morton for his able paper on the cost of horse-power, in the Royal Agricultural Society's last Journal; but, if I had any doubt before, that paper has convinced me that horse-power is at least from 50 to 100 per cent. dearer than steam, where the latter can be brought to bear. If manufacturers were asked even to make the comparison, they would ridicule the idea, and tell you that but for steam you could be neither clothed, housed, nor fed. What a manufacturer wants and uses is "power," cheap, untiring power; and is this not exactly what the agricultural cultivator requires? Now, you can never get combined or continued power with horses in any number. When first the mole plough was tried on a stiff clay in Essex, before the introduction of the capstan, upwards of thirty horses were attached to it, and a very Babel of confusion ensued. In their struggling attempts at uniform draught, the outsiders compressed those in the centre until a cloud of steam arose from the excited and oppressed animals. Compare this with the tranquil grandeur of a twenty, fifty, or five hundred horse-power engine. In comparing horses with steam, we could only allow a horse to work full collar, without intermission or rest, for four-and-half hours; that would be an ample day's work, and it would cost 2s., because a large well-fed draught horse cannot be kept for less than £30 per annum. Let us see what my own steam horse costs working ten clear hours per day, full collar, and my engine is not of the latest improvement, having been in use ten years. The exact measure of one strong horse-power in steam is the evaporation of six gallons, or sixty pounds of water per hour. My own engine evaporates fifty-four gallons per hour, and therefore gives nine horse-power, working ten hours per day, which is equal to eighteen real horses working five hours per day.

I burn half-a-ton of dust coal, at 9s.	£0	4	6
Cartage	0	1	6
	£0	6	0
Horse-power would cost	£1	7	0

One labourer at 2s. per day manages my engine, feeds it, and cleans it. How much more would it cost to attend on eighteen horses? I could enlarge upon this comparison *in extenso*, but in these days it is only in agriculture that such a question would be entertained, and I must say I feel humiliated that my friend Morton in his recent excellent paper has taken so favourable a view of the endurance and availability of horse-power as compared with steam. In the great Cornish pumping engines, which are considered as the most economic in combustion, coal being dearer there, three pounds of coal per hour will produce one horse-power; so that assuming that four hours' incessant work would exhaust a horse for twenty-four hours, twelve pounds of coal, costing five farthings (or twenty shillings per ton), would do as much work as a horse which costs 2s. This is no exaggeration. Even the common portable agricultural engines—which are far less economical in fuel than the fixed condensing engines—will, when in perfect order, produce a day's work equal to one horse-power for twenty-four pounds of coal, or twopence halfpenny. The trials of these engines by the Royal Agricultural Society, as reported by the judges, show a consumption of about five pounds of coal per horse-power per hour. A very respectable miller assured me that he once, for a wager, ground two hundred quarters of corn with fourteen shillings and sixpence worth of coal, which would be under twopence per quarter, or about one farthing per bushel; and I know that with the common Cornish boiler, and noncondensing high-pressure engines, the ordinary fuel for grinding is only one penny per bushel. How the increased population of this country could be fed, had we to depend on wind, water, or horses, is beyond my comprehension. We see, in fact, that almost everywhere a steam-engine is attached to the wind or water-mill, and, in addition, we have great steam-mills at many of the railway stations. Considering that a vast number of steam-engines are worked night and day, it may be fairly estimated that one horse power worked twenty-four hours is equal to the labour of six real horses for the same period. Take an Atlantic steamer, that steams unceasingly night and day, and suppose her power to be one thousand steam horse, you would require six thousand real horses to do the work! To imagine what space so many animals would require,—their food, water, attendants, bedding, harness, and shoeing,—seems an impossible absurdity, and yet, practically, when a farmer uses a horse where he might use steam, he is in an equally ludicrous and unprofitable embarrassment. This brings me to the conclusion—

ON HOW SMALL A FARM WILL A STEAM-ENGINE PAY, AND WHAT HAS A STEAM-ENGINE TO DO ON A FARM?—When I speak of the general application of steam power in agriculture, I assumed an improved and profitable condition of agriculture, very different from that which unfortunately generally exists; but let me take a well-regulated and a well-drained farm of two hundred acres or less, making five score of meat per acre (I make more than ten score, the labourer makes thirty-two score), there will be plenty to do to grind corn, crush oats, break rape-cake, cut and steam chaff, thrash and dress corn, pump water, and, if opportunity offers, work irrigation pumps; and if you add to this the cultivation of the soil, and eight-horse power engine will not have many holidays. It is a great convenience to your neighbours to send in their corn to you to be ground. I find that in this way the money I receive in grinding for others pays for all my coals, so that my engine only costs the wear and tear and attendance, and still does all my work, irrigation included. Since harvest I have ground more than three hundred quarters of corn for my pigs. When your engine rests it eats nothing. I find that by treading down the chaff, cake, &c., when steamed, and thus preventing the access of air, it will keep sweet and hot for a week or more, according to the bulk of the mass, and the animals like it better. On a farm of two hundred acres there ought to be at least two hundred tons of straw, to cut into chaff, and to be steamed by the waste steam from the engine. The time will come when we shall warm our bullock-sheds with steam in cold weather, as the manufacturers warm their mills, and in summer it would pay well to drive a circulation of air by a fanner through the cattle-houses, and not a fly will be seen there, nor any disease. There is no doubt that during summer much beef could be and should be made by bullocks comfortably warm, untormented by flies or excess of sunshine; but then all this implies a manufacturing adaptation of means to an end, which will involve a system of intelligent reconstruction in our farmeries. All this will come when our doubled or tripled population will demand twice or three times the amount of meat now produced in our little island.

STEAM ON SMALL FARMS.—There is no reason why small farmers should be deprived of the benefits of steam cultivation; already some spirited individuals in our district, who are owners of nearly a score of steam-engines, execute the thrashing and Fowler's plough-draining over an extensive district, at a fixed price per acre, and I know that they are about to carry out steam cultivation on the same terms.

THE GREAT ECONOMY OF STEAM-POWER is proved by the Judges' report of comparative trials at the Chester Show: Hay cut into chaff in 3 minutes, 128 lbs.; roots cut for sheep, 314 lbs.; ditto for bullocks, 620 lbs.; ditto for ditto, 1278 lbs.; roots pulped, 496 lbs.; thick oilcake, broken, 165 lbs.; corn winnowed, 761 lbs.; corn dressed, 400 lbs.; wheat thrashed and dressed in 13 minutes, 200 sheaves; barley thrashed and dressed in 5 minutes, 100 sheaves; I know that such results as these could not be obtained by ordinary farm-labourers, because in these trials the machines and men are well "up to the mark," every energy strained to the utmost, and the engines in first-rate order; but even making an allowance for these circumstances, steam is indeed a wonderful economy. Every farmer ought to study the Judges' reports in the Royal Agricultural Society's Journals. The trials of steam cultivation are as follows:—Fowler ploughed six inches by nine (equal to three-horse work), one acre per hour at a cost of 9s. 2d. per acre; and trench-ploughed an acre twelve inches deep and fourteen inches wide, at 18s. 4d. per acre. The gain over horse-power in the latter case was enormous, as I know practically. Messrs. Howard of Bedford's Smith's steam-cultivator for the two operations of cultivating and cross-cultivating, or smashing up to the depth of from six or seven inches, gave a charge of 14s. per acre, which was considerably cheaper than horse-power. I have reason to believe that both these implements have since been working even more effectively and economically on ordinary heavy-land farms. On our railways 240 tons can be carried one mile for two-pennyworth of coal, and three minutes' time to the stoker, guard, and engine-driver. Compare this with horses on the common road at 7d. per ton per mile! which would amount to £7.

SAVING OF FOOD BY STEAM CULTURE.—A diminution of one-third or more of our horse power would set free for the food of man a vast extent of our soil. If the horses of agriculture consume the produce of one-fifth of its available area, it follows that something like 2,500,000 acres would be gained for food for the population. Spackman estimates the farm horses at 1,500,000; in my opinion far too large an estimate, seeing, on arable farms, that we have only one horse to twenty-five acres. Every hundred acres of arable land require four horses, and each horse consumes the produce of five acres, or the food of seven men. I consider that steam for cultivation, grinding, and thrashing, chaffcutting, pumping, &c., would economise two-fifths of the horse power of the farm.

WARMTH OF SOIL GAINED BY DEEP STEAM CULTIVATION.—We all know that heat and moisture are the two elements of decomposition and of rapid growth, as shown in tropical countries. Deep and loose cultivation tends to this result—possibly the action of light may also be important. One cause of the rapid growth of market-garden vegetation is depth of cultivation, combined with the subterranean heat of decomposing town manure; and wherever there is heat, moisture is attracted. The necessity for a more perfect cultivation is obvious; even on a fallow you may pick up small hard knobs or clods, which on breaking into fragments, exhibit a little treasure of unexplored and unavailed of territory, confirming the great Jethro Tull's principal of infinitesimality in cultivation. I have great faith in Crosskill's clod-crusher, in very dry weather, for unlocking obstinate clods. Might not that heavy tool be drawn by steam? It would only require guide-wheels, &c.

AGRICULTURE COMPARED WITH MANUFACTURES.—Spackman, in his "Occupations of the People," estimates the agricultural interest in land and tenants' capital for the United Kingdom as £2,000,000,000, or twenty-five times as large as the manufacturing interest, which he estimates at £78,000,000. Although I think this is exaggerated, there can be no doubt that agriculture is by far the largest interest in the kingdom. But is it the most intelligent and unprejudiced? I think not. If I were to test this comparatively, I should estimate it by the amount of steam power which it employs relatively to the other great producing interests of the country. Let us see how the matter stands. So far as I am able to obtain approximate estimates—

	Horse-power.
Manufactures employ 150,000 steam-engines of an average power of 20 horses	3,000,000
Railway locomotives, 7550, 100-horse power	755,000
Marine engines, 2000, of 100-horse-power	200,000
Our armed steam navy, 450 ships	100,000
Agriculture, only 6000, 8-horse power	48,000

Now, if Mr. Spackman is right, agriculture should employ millions of horse-power, instead of only 48,000.

In these days, I take the use of steam to be the measure of progression, intelligence, and profit. What is there in agriculture so complicated or difficult that steam could not master? I saw in Manchester, the other day, two 18-horse power engines, which cost a thousand pounds, employed entirely in packing bales, and working the hoists or lifts which carried the men and cotton goods from floor to floor. The hydraulic squeeze given by steam-power caused a bale to be packed in three minutes, which, by manual labour, used to require fifteen minutes. Time, surely, is money as much in agriculture as in any other industrial occupation. Taking the average of farms at the ordinary depth of cultivation, the number of steam-engines required would be enormous for cultivation alone; but if our clays are (as they ought to be) moved to a depth of two or three feet, then, indeed, great will be the requirement of steam power. As our ordinary depth of cultivation is under five inches, and as our little island is sea-girt, tripling or quadrupling our depth of cultivation would be equal to an immense extension of territory, without additional rent, tithes, or taxes. At present, in our stiff undrained clays, all below five inches is a *terra incognita*, unseen and unavailed of, as is shown by the "going off" of the crops in April and May.

In conclusion I would say that steam is not only an advantage, but a necessity for agriculture, and that it has not been sufficiently availed of. A great responsibility attaches in this matter to those in high places who have large estates. We know, especially where there is only annual tenure, that a landlord is much looked up to by his tenantry, and that there is somewhat of a patriarchal character in their relations. So long as that exists, a heavy responsibility rests with the lord of the soil; his example and encouragement are required, and almost demanded, in this matter of steam. It may be necessary for men to exercise a gentle despotism in the removal of prejudices, which are often very strong in agriculture. How all this may be done is easily explained by a reference to the late great Mr. Coke, of Norfolk, who converted a poor tenantry and a miserable estate into the opposites of farming wealth and greatly increased rentals. We have modern examples of this, such as Lord Lonsdale, the Duke of Bedford, and many others, who combine investment, improvement, and encouragement with honour, profit, and progression to themselves, to their tenantry, and to their country. There is plenty of room for such examples to be followed in our at present half-farmed country. The mere value of steam to agriculture in the sawing and preparing of the timber of an estate is considerable; and I remember to have been delighted, thirteen years ago, with the workshops and machinery of the Duke of Bedford, at Woburn, whose farmeries, cottages, and hedge-rows are a standing censure on the general agricultural non-improvement of this kingdom. Agriculture has been, in the matter of steam, backward, miscalculating, and ungrateful. The statistical comparisons which I have made are humiliating for British agriculture; and when I say agriculture, I mean landlord as well as tenant, for property has its duties as well as its rights. When I see that landlord, tenant, and labourer are indebted to steam manufacture for cheapness and abundance in almost every necessary they possess, both mental and physical, I do consider that common gratitude should induce them to adopt similar means to feed abundantly and cheaply the enlightened manufacturing population to whom they are indebted for those benefits.

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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.—August 10.

Hunter (s.) 261 tons, Captain Sullivan, from Clyde River 9th. Passengers—Mr. Maunry, and seven in the steerage. A. S. N. and Co., agents.

Spray, Schooner, 103 tons, Captain M'Donald, from Auckland 30th ultimo. Passengers—Mrs. M'Donald, Messrs Gordon, Hacknell, and three in the steerage. J. Roberton, agent.

Bombay, P. and O. Co's. (s.), 1200 tons, Captain King, from Suez 27th June, Aden 3rd July, Mauritius 17th July, King George's Sound 1st, Kangaroo Island 5th, and Melbourne the 8th instant. Passengers from Southampton—Miss Macnaughten and servant, Mr. and Mrs. O'Hier, and 2 children, Mr. Josephson. From Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Strickland, Lieutenant-Colonel Russell, Messrs. Lloyd, Francis. From King George's Sound—Mr. and Mrs. Newson, Messrs. Summer, Ball. From Melbourne—Messrs. Threlkeld and Sandiman. H. Moore, agent.

August 11.

City of Sydney (s.), 700 tons, Captain Moodie, from Melbourne 8th instant. Passengers—Messrs. Blacawell, Case, Thompson, Kerr, Miller, Williams, M'Arthur, Rosthorne, Maclaren, Hughes, Langtree, Captain Cameron, Mrs. Thompson, Captain and Mrs. Arnold Messrs. Brodziak and Janseno, Mrs. Alexander, Mr. Nicholson, and 44 in the steerage. A. S. N. Co', agents.

DEPARTURES.—August 10.

Yarra Yarra (s.), for Brisbane.
Duncan Hoyle (s.), for Grafton.
Samson (s.), for Port Macquarie.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.—August 10.

Valliant, for Melbourne; Prince Alfred (s.), for Auckland; Lord Worsley (s.), for Nelson; Kemanglen, for Batavia; Phœnician, for London.

CLEARANCES.—August 10.

Phœnician, barque, 478 tons, Captain Mitchell, for London. Passengers—Dr. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. Gardiner, Masters Gardiner (4) and Miss Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. Hassall and child, Mr. C. Battersby, Miss Binfather, and four in the intermediate.

Kermanglen, ship, 457 tons, Captain Muller, for Batavia.

Samson (s.), Captain M'Dermott, for Port Macquarie and the Macleay River. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Weber and five children, Miss Brown, Mrs. Chapman, and 16 in the steerage.

Yarra Yarra (s.), Captain Bell, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Roche two children and servant, Mr. Jonas Kistler, Mrs. Cousens, Mr. W. Compigne, Mr. H. O. Payten, Miss Geary, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. F. O. Darvall, Mr. Blakeney, and 17 in the steerage.

COASTERS INWARDS.—August 10.

William and Betsy, and Traveller, from the Hawkesbury, with 5000 feet timber, 35,000 shingles, 1050 bushels maize, 9 boxes eggs, 2 coops fowls; Iona, and and Tiger, from Newcastle with 153 tons coal; Cambrian Packet, Flying Squirrel, Uncle Tom, and Sarah, from Brisbane Water, with 1200 baskets shells, 25,000 feet timber, 6 000 shingles; Paterson (s.), from Morpeth with 170 bales hay, 12 bags maize, 53 sheep, 20 calves, 30 pigs, 4 coops fowls, 12 boxes eggs.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.—August 10.

Cumberland, for Morpeth; Brilliant, Perseverance, Iona, and Tiger, for Newcastle; Paahen, Uncle Tom, and Sarah, for Brisbane Water.

IMPORTS.—August 10.

Spray, from Auckland: 60 tons potatoes, 3 bales wool, 88 hides, 14 packages, J. Roberton and Co.

Bombay, P. and O. Co's. (s.), from Suez: 25 jars quicksilver, 6 packages jewellery, 193 packages, Order.

August 11.

City of Sydney (s.), from Melbourne: 17 packages, Gardner; 12 bags dates, Farnell and Co.; 1 package, Illidge; 18 cases glass, A. Fairfax; 1 case, Felton; 2 packages, Gallagher: 100 chests tea, Macnamara and Son; 5 packages boots, L. and S. Spyer; 75 chests 52 half-chests tea, Solmitz and Co.; 101 packages, order.

EXPORTS.—August 10.

Kemanglen, for Batavia: 300 tons coal, G. A. Lloyd and Co.; 2 bags wheat, Prost, Kohler, and Co.; and part of original cargo.

Phœnician, for London: 132 bales wool, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 24 bales wool, Gilchrist, Watt, and Co.; 44 bales wool, 28 bales pelts, 42 casks sperm oil, R. Towns and Co.; 12 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 45 bales wool, Campbell and Co.; 10 bales wool, J. W. Buckland; 27 bales wool, Dangar, Gilchrist, and Co.; 20 bales wool, Buyers and Learmonth; 8 bales wool, J. L. Tritton; 4 bales wool, D. Jones and Co.; 34 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 44 bales wool, Prince, Bray, and Ogg; 14 bales wool, W. H. Eldred; 1 bale wool, Brown and Co.; 36 bales wool, 107 casks tallow, Mackintosh, Hirst, and Co.; 17 bales leather, Hall and Alderson; 12 bales leather, E. Vickery; 6 casks tallow, 37 logs cedar, 1 case samples, Garland and Bingham; 22 casks tallow, Gore, Brothers; 700 hides, Prost, Kohler, and Co.; 3308 hides, 1 case furs, Young, Lark, and Bennett; 1000 hides, Kirchner and Co.; 8 casks metal, N. Castor; 145 bags gum, J. Davis and Co.; 1 hogshead 2 casks head-matter, W. Harbottle; 3 bales 8900 horns, 5 bales hoofs, 2 bales glue pieces, 11648 shank bones, 12 cwt. carron bones, Owen and Beckett; 12 packages furniture, A. S. Webster; 4 casks beer, J. Keep; 1 case shanks, Gilfillan and Co.; 2 cases hardware, J. Keep; 1 case tortoiseshell, S. Hebblewhite; 15 cases medicine, Haw, Walker, and Co.; 7 bales wool, Buchanan, Skinner, and Co.; 5 bales wool, R. Bernie; 2 packages, Taylor and Watt; 5 boxes 25,000 sovereigns, Bank of Australasia; 2 boxes 10,000 sovereigns, Commercial Bank; Recapitulation: 467 bales wool, 28 bales pelts, 42 casks sperm oil, 135 casks tallow, 29 bales leather, 11,648 shank bones, 12 cwt. carron bones, 37 logs cedar, 15 cases medicine, 5 bales hoofs, 2 bales glue pieces, 5008 hides, 4 casks beer, 1 hogshead 2 casks head-matter, 146 bags gum, 1 case tortoiseshell, 16 packages sundries, 7 boxes 35,000 sovereigns.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the General Post Office as follows:—

For Batavia.—By the Kemanglen, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For London.—By the Phœnician, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For New Caledonia.—By the Thisbe, this day, at noon, if not underway.

For Melbourne.—By the City of Sydney (s.), on Saturday, at 2.30 p.m.

For Auckland.—By the Moa and Gazelle, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

For California.—By the Peru, on Saturday, at 6 p.m.

MAILS BY THE SALSETTE.

General Post-Office, 9th August, 1859.

The mails by the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's steamer SALSETTE will be made up at this Office on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 9 a.m. The following mails will be dispatched—viz.: To the United Kingdom, via Marseilles, and via Southampton. To France, and other continental states (in a closed mail to France). To Melbourne, Tasmania, Adelaide, Western Australia, Mauritius, Suez, Alexandria, Malta, Aden, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore, Manila, China, the Cape of Good Hope, and St. Helena. Registered letters will not be received after 9 a.m. All letters and newspapers, not otherwise [marked, will be forwarded by this opportunity. Letters intended to be transmitted by any of the special routes above mentioned—viz., "via Marseilles," or "in closed mail to France," must be so addressed. Rates—All letters going to, or through, the United Kingdom, must be prepaid; and the additional charge on those sent "via Marseilles," is 3d. the quarter-ounce. On letters addressed "by the closed mail to France," the colonial postage only (6d. the half-ounce) is required.

W. H. CHRISTIE, Postmaster-General.

Custom House.—Entered outward, August 10: Sea Gull, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Fernie, for Wanganui; Hedvig, barque, 415 tons, Captain Sjorgren, for Batavia.

The A. S. N. Company have arranged to detain the Collaroy until 10 o'clock this morning, in order to forward the English mails for Queensland, Moreton Bay, by the Yarra Yarra, now waiting at Newcastle. The Hunter River mails will if possible also be forwarded by this steamer.

The Spray left Auckland on the 30th ultimo, and reports fine easterly weather the whole passage. A full-rigged ship was sighted yesterday, bound to the eastward.

The Hunter (s.), from Clyde River, spoke the Lady Denison, brig, from Launceston, off the Pigeon House, on Monday, at 8 p.m.

The Australasian Steam Navigation Company have laid on the Telegraph, to take the place of the City of Sydney on the Melbourne line. She will leave on Tuesday next.

The Phœnician, barque, pioneer of the Aberdeen clipper line, cleared at the Customs yesterday, and was towed below Pinchgut. She takes a full cargo of wool, tallow, hides, and 35,000 sovereigns, and is in first-rate trim. She is also accompanied with 13 cabin and 4 intermediate passengers. A good run home is anticipated.

The Koh-i-noor, schooner, from Tweed River, reports the Roderick Dhu and Flirt as loading for Sydney, and the Booroowang off the Bar on the 1st instant, but probably would not get in, as the sea was running very high. The Koh-i-noor carried away her foretopmast in a calm on Friday last, owing to the iron cap of the [illegible] lower mast stay breaking.

The Northam (s.), had sailed from King George's Sound previous to the arrival of the Bombay (s).

The steam-ship City of Sydney, left Port Phillip at 6 p.m. on Monday, and arrived at Sydney at 3 a.m. on 11th, having experienced fresh head winds throughout the passage—the barque Maori lying at Port Phillip Heads; passed the Wonga Wonga on Wednesday at 9 a.m. off the Dromedary.

The Bombay, P. and O. Company's mail steamer, entered the Heads last night at ten o'clock. The Bombay has performed the passage with great success, considering what she has had to undergo. In consequence of the accident to the Malta, and the delay in repairing the Emeu, she was hurried away from Bombay with her bottom merely scrubbed, but not painted. She experienced exceedingly rough weather during her passage to Suez, and to make matters worse, she was required to take from Aden to Suez 120 first-class passengers, which had been wrecked in the Alma; thus making, with the sixty she had on board, 180 passengers. When she reached Suez her provisions were of course expended, and she was required to coal and provision within 48 hours for a voyage to Australia. By dint of great exertions on the part of the officers she was ready, and received the passengers on the afternoon of the 27th June. She left Suez at 7·30 p.m., and had moderately fair winds to Aden, where she arrived at 1·28 a.m., 3rd July. She left Aden 6·45 p.m. same day, and experienced nothing but head winds all the way to Mauritius, where she arrived at 11·30 p.m., 15th July, two days after her contract time. As the pilot would not go off she remained outside till daylight. She left the Mauritius 4·45 p.m., 17th, and for eleven days met with very unfavourable weather where she expected to find fair winds. She reached King George's Sound at 10 a.m., 1st August, and left same day at 7·5 p.m. She reached Nepean Bay at 8·30 p.m., on 5th, and left 11·2 p.m. same night. She entered Melbourne Heads at 8 p.m., on 7th, and, after delivering Geelong mails, cast anchor in Hobson's Bay at 1·48 a.m., on 8th. She left Hobson's Bay at 7·58 a.m. same day, and cleared Port Phillip Heads, at 11 a.m.; during the afternoon of the first day, she had fair winds, and all the rest of the passage head winds; and entered Sydney Heads at 10 p.m. The passengers speak in the highest terms of Captain King and the officers; and yesterday afternoon, after dinner, Lieutenant Colonel Russell, H. M. 58th Regiment, in a neat and elegant speech, called upon the passengers to join him in drinking the health of Captain King in a bumper. He said he had travelled a good deal in his life, but never met a man who more thoroughly combined the efficiency of a commander with the courtesy of a gentleman than Captain King. The toast having been drunk with three times three, Captain King returned thanks; when Mr. Josephson proposed the health of the officers, paying them a well merited compliment for their zeal and attention to their duties. Mr. Joyner, the chief officer, responded.

NEWCASTLE.

COASTERS INWARD.

August 9.—Comet, Alexander and John, Caroline, Otago.

By Electric Telegraph.

MELBOURNE.

ARRIVALS.

August 9.—Continent from New York.

August 10.—Margaret Nicol, Mary Ann, from Newcastle; Tayfield, from Sydney; H.M.S. Niger, from Point de Galle.

DEPARTURES.

August 9.—George Marshall, for London; Akerryoorl, for Guam.

WINDS AND WEATHER.

August 10, 9 a.m.—Queenscliffe, W., fresh, fine.
Albury, N.E., very foggy
Gundagai, E., clear
Yass, S.E., clear and mild
Goulburn, calm, cloudy, heavy storm at 2 a.m.

MAURITIUS.

ARRIVALS.

June 19.—Hannah Nicholson, from Melbourne.
June 24.—Columbian (s.), from Sydney; Indus, from Hobart Town.
July 4.—Yanikale, from Melbourne.
July 6.—Betty, from Sydney.
July 8.—Benares (s.), from Sydney.
July 10.—Neickar, from Melbourne.
July 13.—Aurifera, from Table Bay, bound to Melbourne.

DEPARTURES.

June 14.—Symmetry, for Melbourne. Cargo—1055 bags sugar, 4000 bags salt.
July 1.—Columbian (s.), for Suez.
July 9.—Benares (s.), for Suez; Thomas and Henry, for Otago. Cargo—2989 bags sugar, 24 casks molasses.

VESSELS LOADING.

July 17.—Hannah Nicholson, Grecian Queen, Dumorian, for Melbourne.

DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN SHIP JOSEPHINE BY FIRE.

The Josephine, of 947 tons, from Akyab, with a cargo of rice, bound to Falmouth for orders, put into this port on the 20th instant to repair damages. She left Akyab with 1800 bags of rice, some of which was thrown overboard to lighten the ship, and at the time of the accident there were about 1400 or 1500 bags in the hold. Since her arrival here there has been a gang of men at the pumps night and day; about a quarter to one o'clock this morning (Wednesday) one of the men at the pumps smelt something burning, and reported it to the man in charge of the deck, who, on perceiving smoke coming out of the fore hatch, immediately called the master and chief mate. The master ordered the fore hatch to be opened and water poured down on the cargo; but the smoke came up in such immense volumes that the hatches were ordered to be closed; this, however, was found impracticable. The fire and smoke raged so violently that in 30 minutes after the alarm had been given all attempts at saving the ship, or even personal effects, was obliged to be abandoned, and all hands were compelled to go forward to the bows, where an attempt was made, under the direction and assistance of the Captain, to scuttle her; this proved ineffectual, and at the expiration of two hours the vessel was abandoned, the Captain being the last man to leave her. Several boats from the ships lying in harbour came to render assistance as soon after the alarm as practicable, and in about two hours the harbour authorities were on the spot, and took the management of the burning ship, which was fortunately to leeward of the other shipping. The Harbour Master has in this, as well as in former instances, been successful in confining the damage to the ship in which the fire originated. He was ably seconded by the officers of the Port Department and others who were rendering their assistance.

She was eventually got clear from her moorings and hauled away from the rest of the shipping by the steam tug and numerous boats, and stuck upon the reef.—*Port Louis Gazette*, July 15th.

The Columbian experienced a continuance of strong westerly gales, with very heavy seas, from Sydney to Melbourne, and thence to Kangaroo Island; but every thing went well until twelve hours after leaving Nepean Bay, when the cross-head and side rods of after engine broke. She then bore up for Adelaide under sail, and after a time working one engine. A piece of iron of sufficient dimensions to make a new cross-head could not be obtained, and, as the only resource, one was cast of gun metal. This worked satisfactorily during her passage to King George's Sound, which occupied four and a half days; and from thence until the 14th instant, when it gave way, the Columbian was then distant from Mauritius about 2060 miles; since this accident the forward engine only has been worked.—*Port Louis Gazette*, June 25.

The Benares during the voyage has experienced variable weather. After passing the Leewin she encountered heavy westerly gales for two days, notwithstanding which she has made a remarkably quick passage. Spite of all adverse circumstances, the running time from Sydney to Port Louis, a distance of 5335 miles, has occupied only 21 days and 19 hours; giving an average speed for the voyage of upwards of 10 knots per hour.—*Port Louis Gazette*, July 9.

ENGLISH SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

May 17.—West Indian, from Portland Bay.
May 18.—David M'Ivor, from Sydney, 114 days.
May 19.—Come On, from Portland Bay.
May 23.—Triton, from South Australia.
May 24.—Sarah Ann, from Launceston.
June 2.—Ellen Stuart, from Melbourne.
June 4.—Jura, from Canterbury, N.Z.
June 7.—Shooting Star, from Melbourne; Aloe, from Guichen Bay.
June 9.—Coleroon, from Melbourne.
June 10.—Aurora Australis, from Hobart Town.
June 11.—Granite City, from Sydney, 105 days.
June 15.—Duncan Dunbar, from Sydney, 104 days, off the Lizard.
June 17.—Wave of Life, from Sydney, 98 days, off the Start Point.

DEPARTURES.

From London.

For Sydney.—May 20, Fernand Brumm; 23, Woolloomooloo; 24, Parsee; June 8, John Banks.

For Melbourne.—May 20, Cleadon, Creole; 26, Black Swan; June 9, Anglesey, William Kidston; 10, Abyssinian; 11, Spark of the Ocean.

For Adelaide.—May 25, George Kidd; June 10, Alma.

For Van Diemen's Land.—May 24, Oriental; June 13, Margarita; 15, Heather Bell.

For New Zealand.—May 23, Countess of Fife; 24, Creswell, Snaresbrook; June 6, Spray of the Ocean; 11, Hastings; 12, Cashmere; 14, Matoaka.

SHIPS LOADING FOR THE AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

AT LONDON.

For Sydney (N.S.W.)—Blue Jacket, Earl of Shaftesbury, Thomas Campbell, Blackwall, Vimeira, La Hogue, Damascus, Lochiel, Quito, British Merchant.

For Adelaide.—Salamanca, Nile, Orient, Mary Scott, Doctor Von Thunen Tellow, Bristow, Lady Ann, Irene.

For Auckland (N.Z.)—Nourmahal, Maori.

For Canterbury and Otago.—Catherine Pemberton, Ashburton.

For Geelong.—Thames.

For Geelong and Melbourne.—Robert Dickson.

For Hobart Town.—Isles of the South, Hooghly, Percy.

For Launceston.—Fingal, Antipodes, Star of Tasmania.

For Otago.—Sebastian.

For Portland Bay.—Bans, Jane, West Indian.

For Port Phillip.—Kent, Wellfleet, State of Maine, Copenhagen, Exodus, Cincinnatus, Water Nymph, Kensington, Sussex, Indemnity, Confidence, Bard of Avon, Ellen Hood, Roxburgh Castle, Julia G. Tyler, Jorgen Brahn.

For Wellington (N.Z.)—Christopher Newton.

AT LIVERPOOL.

For Sydney.—Helen Wallace.

For Adelaide.—Julie Heyn.

For Auckland and Wellington (N.Z.)—Tornado, Mermaid.

For Melbourne and Geelong.—Saldanha, Zambesi, Argonaut, Morning Star, Champion of the Seas, Herald of the Morning, James Cheston.

For Moreton Bay and Rangoon.—Shackamaxon.

EMIGRATION VESSELS.

The Government ship, Commodore Perry, 2145 tons, Captain James Keddie, sailed from Liverpool on May 28, for Melbourne, Victoria, with 403 emigrants, under charge of Surgeon-Superintendent Edward William Doman.

The Cresswell, for Nelson and Canterbury, and the Spray of the Ocean, for Auckland; two of the Messrs. Willis, Gann, and Co.'s New Zealand liners, have both sailed for their respective destinations with 402 chief cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, and full and valuable cargoes.

The Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Herald of the Morning, 1355 tons, to sail from Liverpool for Melbourne, Victoria, at £14 18s. 11d. per statute adult; to be ready for the reception of passengers on such day as may be appointed between the 7th and 14th of July.

The Oriental, Captain Nixon, sailed on the 21st May, from Gravesend for Hobart Town, with the first batch of emigrants under the new agency. The party, which is equivalent to 182½ statute adults, consists principally of females.

CASUALTIES AT SEA.

Come On, from Portland Bay for London, put into Brixham, May 19th, leaky, short of water and coals, with loss of sails, &c.

Ilo, for Melbourne, was cut down within four feet of the water's edge, and received considerable damage, May 22nd, at Liverpool, by contact with the Armenian (s.s.)

Old England, from Dublin, put back to Liverpool, May 28th, to transfer her cargo for Melbourne, and repair.

Ruby, for Sydney, was dismasted and sunk February 11th; crew saved.

Sarah Dixon, Salt, from Australia for Rangoon, grounded on the Baraguay shoal, in latitude 16 N., longitude 93 E., March 17th, and became a wreck; crew saved.

Snipe, Aide, arrived at St. John's, (N. F.), from Sydney, (N. S. W.), struck a wreck with pink stern, and "Magdalen Island" painted on her stern quarter, May 10th, about thirty miles W.S.W. of St. Peter's.

TOTAL LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP ALMA.

The Alma, a magnificent steamship of 2200 tons and 450 horse power, about five years old, and one of the finest ships of the P. and O. Company's fleet, ran ashore on Moosayeerah, a small rocky island, with reef attached, running out to seaward about 400 yards, situated off the N.E. end of Great Harnish Island, and about 47· N.W. by W. from Mocha.

The facts connected with this melancholy case, as related by one of her passengers, were nearly as follows.

They left Aden for Suez on the morning of June 11th; during the remainder of that day they had fine weather, with light head winds and sea, and as the weather was warm, many of the gentleman slept on deck, and shortly before the accident took place many of them had been up admiring the beauty of the night. About three o'clock in the morning they were aroused by a strange grinding and shuddering of the ship, accompanied with a few shocks not at all violent, which these on deck immediately discovered to be caused by the ship having run on shore. Almost instantaneously, or within two minutes, the ship heeled over to starboard, and all her ports being open, filled at once, and settled by the stern, until the water became level with the middle of the deck abaft, gradually decreasing forward, as her bows were almost entirely out of water. During this period occurred a scene which may be imagined but cannot well be described. A cry arose to save the ladies and children, when several of the gentlemen, accompanied by the surgeon of the ship, rushed down to the cabins and fished out ladies and children from the debris of broken cabins, chairs, tables, and boxes, and passed them from one to the other out through the ports of the port side, where several gentlemen were in waiting to receive them—the ship being sufficiently inclined to enable them to accomplish this—and thus fortunately succeeded in saving the whole of them. And here again, as in the loss of the Ava, was displayed by the ladies, that heroism and self abnegation which has so frequently of late, drawn the admiration of the whole civilised world to their conduct in the East—one young lady refusing to leave the ship until she was assured of the safety of her father. Mothers refusing all assistance until they had placed their children in security. The expression was—"Never mind me but save my children."

After some time the port boats were got into the water; those on the starboard side were saved by the exertions of the second officer. The passengers commenced landing. About this time the main and mizen masts were cut away with only one slight accident. One gentleman, a major in the army, had one of his fingers crushed by a falling shroud. They landed on a small rocky island, of volcanic origin, and as rapidly as things could be procured from the ship they rigged tents out of awnings, studding-sails, &c., to shelter the ladies and children from the sun, which was now becoming intensely powerful. The next object was to procure as many stores as possible from the wreck. In this they succeeded very well, with the exception of water, which they were unable to get at, as the tanks had either burst or were under water. Most of the gentlemen formed a guard, and divided into watches, and placed sentries over the stores as they were landed; the necessity for this measure being caused by several cases of pilfer. Towards evening the purser, Mr. Hatchett, died, owing partly to his great anxiety and partly to the intense heat of the sun. This melancholy event cast a deep gloom over the whole of the party.

All the executive officers of the ship being fully engaged on the wreck—and the surgeon's time being wholly engrossed by his unremitting attentions to the sick, and the ladies and children, the passengers invested Mr. Gisborne (a passenger and Engineer to the Red Sea Telegraph Co.) with full charge and regulation of affairs on the Island.

As soon as possible, Mr. Baker, the second officer, was despatched from the wreck in one of the boats, (accompanied by Mr. Newall, a passenger,) to proceed to Mocha for the purpose of procuring water, as nothing whatever was to be obtained on the island—they most providentially fell in with H.M.S. Cyclops, Captain Pullen, who, on receiving intelligence, immediately proceeded for the wreck, and to the great joy of all the passengers, took the whole of them on board (about 170), after being on the island three and a half days with little or no water—every passenger being limited to one bottle of beer per diem. They received the greatest kindness from Captain Pullen and his officers and crew, to whom their most sincere thanks are due. After a favourable passage they arrived at Aden, where they were hospitably received by the P. and O. agent and the residents of the place.

The Alma had a most valuable cargo on board, consisting chiefly of silk, which had been transhipped from the China steamer, the Pekin, at Galle. Some of the passengers had large investments on board, part of them uninsured, all of which were totally lost—scarcely a passenger saved more of his baggage than the things he stood in—a man was considered to be well dressed who had a shirt and trousers. After remaining in Aden a day, 112 of the passengers proceeded in the Bombay mail steamer the Bombay, where they were received with all the attention possible. That ship being already quite full of Bombay passengers, and had experienced a very rough passage of unusual length, from Bombay. At nine p.m. the Bombay left Aden for Suez; and on the afternoon of the next day stood in for the wreck, and was boarded by two boats—one from H.M.S. Furious, in attendance on the wreck; and the other from the Alma, in charge of Mr. Davies, chief officer, accompanied by Dr. Williams, surgeon of the ship, who were greeted with the warmest feelings as companions in misfortune. After a favourable passage, the Bombay arrived at Suez, where the passengers took leave of the Red Sea with the prospect of speedily reaching their native land, where no doubt their misfortunes will serve for many a fireside tale with those near and dear to them.

We refrain from giving our opinion as to the cause of the wreck, as no doubt that will be investigated by a competent tribunal. Captain Henry, the commander, was sick at the time. The passengers speak in very high terms of all the officers for their exertions after the disaster.

The crew of the Alma numbered about 200; passengers about 170, amongst whom were—Sir John Bowring and daughter; Judge Temple, from Ceylon; Messrs. Nowall, Gordon, and Gisborne, who were returning to England after successfully completing portion of the Red Sea telegraph; Major Walker, Rifle Brigade, Captain Cook, H.M. 73rd; Captain Russell, H.M. Army; Captain Fuller, Bengal Artillery; Major Fane, Captain Cassidy.

Messrs. Macnab, of Greenock, are advancing rapidly with a new steam ship for the Hunters; she is to be called the City of Glasgow, and is building to order of the Hunter River New Steam Navigation Company.—*Home News*, June 16.

By the arrival of the mail from the West Coast of Africa we have details of the loss of H. M.'s sloop Heron, on the 9th May, in latitude 4 north, longitude 14·50 west, being 200 miles from the coast of Africa, at four o'clock in the morning. She was caught in a tornado, and instantly capsized. 107 of the crew were lost, Captain Truscott, his gunner, boatswain, sixteen seamen, four Portuguese, and two Kroomen saved themselves in a boat, which was picked up and conveyed to Sierra Leone. Commander Truscott, G. Heyton, boatswain, and a private of marines, died on board the Ethiope, on the passage to Liverpool, of yellow fever. The officers lost are Lieutenants Porter and Collingwood; Mr. Smart, master; Mr. Freeman, paymaster; Dr. Sproule, Dr. James Reid, Mr. Blair, mate; Mr. Johnston, clerk; Mr. Uzney, midshipman; Mr. Abbott, master's assistant; Mr. R. Hicks. A slaver, previously captured by the Heron, has arrived at Sierra Leone in charge of Lieutenant Chapman and a prize crew.—*Overland News*, June 10.

The Great Eastern.—As the contracts stand at present, the Great Eastern is to be ready for sea on the 4th of September, beyond which time Mr. Scott Russell, whose tender has been taken, will be mulched £10,000 for every week's delay. He is to receive £125,000 if the ship is ready by the time mentioned, while he is to be rewarded with an additional £1000 for every week before that time.

The Asterope, Commander Mitchell, the first of the new line of clippers, London and Geelong, left delf dock May 30, and was, June 2, off the White, doing 10 knots an hour under a light wind.

Amongst the vessels chartered by the War Department from Woolwich is the Copenhagen, for Melbourne.

SYDNEY HEADS.

DATE.	TIME.	WINDS.	REMARKS.
August 10	8·30 a.m.	N.E.	Moderate and cloudy.
	Noon	N.E.	Ditto and clear.
	5 p.m.	N.E.	Light and cloudy.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO THE NEXT PUBLICATION.

August		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High Water Morn.	High Water After.
11	Thursday	6 47	5 23	6 3	6 31

Moon.—Full, 14th instant, 2h. 39·2m. a.m.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

We announced, a fortnight ago, the arrival of Mr. Gisborne, who has come on a mission to these colonies, to submit a certain proposition for the establishment of electric communication between them and Europe. We presume our readers have long ago made up their minds that this is a work to be done, and not to be delayed one moment longer than prudence may dictate. The ever increasing advantages of telegraphic communication are now known to the least informed among us. It is probable, we might add it is certain, that in ten years time, without quitting the telegraph office, we may know the state of trade, of politics, and of the relations of nations throughout the civilised world; but the date of our news will require the adjustment of latitude that we may not give as *to come* that which is already *past!*

The progress of telegraphic communication has already brought the line so near our own shores that the greater part of the work may be said to be done. We need not inquire by what means the line is to reach Calcutta, or how it is to touch the Burman empire, or by what process it is to be carried to Penang, or how it is to be got to Singapore, or in what way it is to be communicated to Batavia, or brought through Java. It is from this part of the line that the subject becomes a matter of debate, because it is with this only we have to deal.

The proposition of Mr. Gisborne is to carry the line to Port Essington, and thence to Cape York—then within the Barrier Reef to Moreton Bay, and to make that the terminus. Here, however, a difficulty meets the enterprise. Each of the colonies is desirous of making the land telegraph subservient to local uses. None of them would be willing to contribute largely to a line which conferred any special advantages, particularly if these involved any increase of outlay. It remains, therefore, to be seen whether any of the colonies will undertake the expense of constructing the land line until it reaches the point of immersion.

The expense of a line so far as the company is concerned, will be greatly affected by the direction of the land telegraph. According to the calculation of Mr. Gisborne the cost of the submarine line from Java to Moreton Bay would be some £800,000. If we take the proportion paid by this colony for postal communication, this would, at 6 per cent., create an annual charge of £9500. In addition to this there would be the expense of working and repairs. The first might be calculated; the last would of course be contingent.

According to the Admiralty surveys the nature of the bed of the ocean over which the line would pass, is in the highest degree favourable. The deepest parts are level, and not exceeding 50 fathoms; while from Cape York to Moreton Bay the depth is only from 15 to 20 fathoms. The chief causes of injury to submarine telegraphs are the sudden swelling of the ocean, and the careless anchoring of ships. It would be long before the last danger would be common, and for a long portion of the distance the sea within the barrier reef is never violently disturbed. It is therefore supposed that if the cable were once carefully laid, it would not be liable to accidents.

Most of our readers are aware that science has found means of denoting within a few miles any part of the wire which may have received injury. The cable can be raised, if not sunk more than 150 or 200 fathoms. Thus, through the whole length of the line from Java to Australia it would be easy to raise the cable upon the discovery of damage—a consideration of high importance—where, from the sparseness of the population and mercantile settlements, there must be few facilities for reparation.

The question then arises—would this undertaking pay? At the present we apprehend that it would not, if we consider merely the returns of the Telegraph Office as against the expenditure. We have not been able to ascertain with any certainty the price which would be probably demanded. The rate from London to Constantinople is £1 13s. for a message of twenty words.—Through India it is 2s. for every 400 miles. If we take the whole distance, it is not likely that a message would be delivered at Sydney for much less than 6s. 8d. per word. There are no doubt words for which our merchants would be glad to pay £100. There are communications of friendship and affection or sorrow for which no price would be deemed too high.

The tendency every day is to increase the value of rapid communication, as well as to multiply the topics. It is thus difficult to say how many massages in the course of twelve months would be sent by a population now approaching to a million, and the greater part of whom have European connections or interests of trade and affection. It would require that we should transmit 30,000 words in the course of a year from New South Wales alone, to reimburse our part of the interest, and it would probably require a much larger proportion to cover the entire expense.

Telegraphic communication, however, is only in its infancy, and ultimately ingenuity will find some plan of abridging the language of the telegraph—teaching the electric fluid shorthand. Thus, a character may stand for a word or a sentence. The united ingenuity of all persons engaged in this great branch of national communication will soon perfect a code as complete as Marryat's signals. We presume, also, that some system of combined communication will be devised. The obituary of a week could be conveyed in a single message, and some kinds of intelligence would not very greatly exceed the price of an advertisement.

It is, however, in relation to political affairs that telegraphic communication seems to be of such high importance. For every part of the British empire to be brought into instantaneous communication, and for all charged with its protection to be simultaneously aware of momentous events, would be clearly an enormous saving of general expenditure. Let us suppose, for instance, that our next mail brought us intelligence of some dispute between England and a great European power. Two months must pass before by the present mode of communication, we could know the state of affairs. The apprehension of danger would impose upon us a large outlay. That outlay would be avoided by an instantaneous knowledge that the cloud had passed over, and that the difficulty had been surmounted.

It is true that we are liable to have our communication interrupted by hostile powers, but even that interruption would be of itself a caution, and there can be no doubt that as the lines of communication are more fully defined they will be better protected—that to keep a telegraph will become as important as to retain a fortress—and that lines will be laid down in various directions where it may not be in the power of any enemy to interrupt them at once. The line proposed by Mr. Gisborne will pass through the territories of several foreign powers, but throughout it will be subject to the regulation of the British Government. Unity of management will be thus secured, and that captious spirit which independent lines show in their dealings with each other will be overruled by the supreme authority. We shall soon have as little difficulty in the communication of messages by telegraph as letters by post, and they will be subject to the same harmonious system.

The question, then, to resolve, is not so much whether the thing is possible as whether we are prepared to pay for it. If the other colonies are disposed to contribute their share, are we prepared to furnish ours? We should prefer to look at it as an outlay for which there would be an insufficient direct return, but from which upon the whole the colony would be a gainer, even at twice the cost, by being brought into communication with the entire world. Communication with Java is a communication with Canton, with every great city of India, with every village and hamlet of Europe. So grand are the results of the electric telegraph that, when considered at large, they fill the mind with wonder and admiration, and yet, probably the system is only in its infancy.

The subject will require very careful consideration, and perhaps the proper method for the Government to pursue would be to lay the communications it has received before the House and ask for a select committee for their full examination.

MELBOURNE.

Wednesday, 7 p.m.

[By Electric Telegraph.]

The Niger brings no later news from the East. She is in excellent condition.

Great public excitement about the Admella. The Lady Bird (s.), was sent from Portland to the scene of disaster.

The Government were applied to for the charter of a steamer and refused. The Lady Bird was despatched by private subscription, to reach the wreck at 6 p.m. It is stated to-day that, this morning, several could be distinguished still clinging to the after part of the wreck.

Flour is dull. Imports are, generally, without change.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOMBAY.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer Bombay arrived at half-past ten last evening. We have received files of papers to the 18th June, and our correspondent's letters to that date. From the papers we extract the details of the battle of Magenta, including the despatch of the Emperor of the French to the Empress.

[From our City Correspondent.]

London, Saturday, May 28th.

At the time I was writing last Saturday's despatch, the news was on its way from the seat of war of the first great battle of the war in Italy having been fought on Friday, the 20th May, at the little village of Montebello, the scene of the victory of Marshall Lannes over the Austrians in 1800. The news was received on Monday. The victory is, of course, claimed by the French, but not admitted by the Austrians.

The particulars of this event and its progress are of much interest. It appears that a party of Austrians 25,000 strong were despatched from Stradella to ascertain the strength of the right wing of the allied army. They stormed Casteggio and Montello, both of which places they occupied. They then encountered the French army under Marshal Baraguay d'Hilliers, supported by the Sardinian cavalry, when a severe engagement of from four to five hours' duration took place, with great slaughter on both sides. The Austrians retired to Stradella without being pursued, and recrossed the Po. The French admit their loss at 700, and put that of the Austrians at 2000. The Austrian account gives their loss at 718 killed, 290 wounded, and 283 missing, which seems a more reliable as well as precise account. The Austrian report says further that the French were in superior force, 40,000 strong, and forced them to employ the whole of their strength, and to bring up fresh troops by rail during the fight. Other accounts go to show that the French were more the defeated than the conquerors, and it is certain that the Austrians retired in *perfect order*.

On the following day, namely, Saturday, the 21st May, there was an action between the Sardinians and the Austrians on the Sesia. The former forced a passage across the river, and defeated the Austrians at Vercelli.

On Tuesday night the Austrians surprised a Sardinian brigade on the Sesia, close to Candia, and compelled it to abandon its encampment.

General Garibaldi, the Italian patriot, who has been pooh-poohed by the allies, has been performing wonders with a little band of volunteers, comprising 6000, without cavalry or artillery. He has defeated the Austrian troops in two engagements, with great loss, and is arousing Northern Lombardy to revolt, while the whole country, at his invitation, between the Lake Maggiore and those of Como and Lugano, are in open revolt.

Prince Napoleon has landed at Leghorn, with a body of troops, for the purpose of raising Central Italy against Austria. So that the plot thickens.

The King, or as he is generally termed, the vile King of Naples, died on Sunday last, the 22nd May, and is succeeded by his son, the Duke of Calabria, who ascended the throne by the title of Francis the Second.

The neutrality of Naples has been recognized by France and England, who have, in consequence of the death of the old King, resumed diplomatic relations with that State.

The Porte, in conformity with the protocol of the Paris Conference, recognizes Prince Couza in the Principalities.

Denmark has declared her neutrality.

Saxony is arming in preparation for the event of the war becoming general.

The Federal Council of Switzerland has ordered one battalion and two companies of carbineers to the Canton of Tessyn.

Austria is sending troops to the Federal fortresses of Germany—the first batch were dispatched by rail on Sunday last, 31,000 strong.

The Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived in England on Saturday last on a visit to her mother Queen Victoria, unaccompanied by her infant or husband.

On the meeting of Parliament, 7th June, the Opposition intend moving an amendment to the Queen's speech, in the shape of a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry. Every effort will be made on the one side to carry, and on the other to outvote the motion. The Opposition proclaim confidence in the result, while the Conservatives are firmly resolved to stand their ground to the last. Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell have made up their differences, with the view of turning Lord Derby out, and resuming office in their own proper persons.

The movement for forming of Volunteer, Rifle, and Artillery Corps, for the defence of England in the event of an invasion by France, proceeds with rapid strides. Meetings preliminary to their formation, have been held in great numbers throughout the country.

A deputation of the Australian Association has waited on the Postmaster-General with the view of urging the inadvisability of the new postal regulation by which double postage is to be charged on newspapers to the Australian colonies. His Lordship in reply said he would take the subject into consideration before the regulation came into force.

A committee has been formed with the object of raising a sum of money as a testimonial to Sir James Brooke, Rajah of Sarawak, who has expended his fortune in the establishment of English influence in the Eastern Archipelago.

Commercial and monetary affairs are sound, but trade generally is quiet. The stock and share markets are generally better than could reasonably be expected.

London, Saturday, June 11.

The events of this week are of much moment, inasmuch as they are likely to be productive of considerable influence over the course of the Italian war.

The Derby Government was in a minority of thirteen last night, in an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's Speech, namely, to the effect that the present administration does not possess the confidence of the House of Commons. As a matter of course Lord Derby and his colleagues will resign.

The session was opened on Tuesday by the Queen in person. She referred in her speech to her continuing endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe—that those efforts had failed, but she had received assurances of friendships from all the contending parties, and intended to preserve a strict neutrality. For the honour of the Crown and security of the country it was necessary to increase the naval forces, and a measure would be introduced to facilitate the manning of the Navy—that the necessity of giving immediate attention to the national defences and financial condition of the country would prevent during the present session time for the consideration of the parliamentary reform, but expressed a hope that next session it will be brought to a satisfactory settlement.

The Liberals had held a meeting, called by Lord Palmerston, to take into consideration the acceptance of the challenge thrown down by Lord Derby, and proposes an amendment should be moved to the Address in reply to her Majesty's Speech, of a want of confidence in the Government. After a lengthened debate, a resolution to this effect was come to, and accordingly, when the Address was moved, an amendment was moved by the Marquis of Hartington, seconded by Mr. Hanbury, that the present Administration does not possess the confidence of the House. The debate came to a close last night, or rather this morning, when the members for the address were 310, and for the amendment 323; majority against the Government, 13.

There can be no doubt of the Derby Cabinet tendering their resignation. Her Majesty will no doubt first send for Lord Granville, and if he refuses or is unable to form a Cabinet, either Lord Palmerston or Lord John Russell will be sent for. They have both pledged themselves to act in concert with each other, and both to serve under the other whichever may be selected by Her Majesty as Prime Minister. This being the case a strong government may possibly be formed, but only by a combination of the various sections of the Liberal party. Under any circumstances, however, there will be be an unusually strong Opposition to combat them, the Conservatives being in number 310.

The policy of the new Government we may expect will be altered, by a clear renunciation of any support to Austria in the war; and, of course, a decided leaning towards France, and a more decided acknowledgement in favour of Italian independence, but with it all strict neutrality as regards actions. Herein will comprise the great point in the importance of the change of Ministry which seems inevitable. Lord John Russell has long been a friend to, if not an advocate of, Italian independence, and he cannot alter his views now if he comes into office. In fact there is no other course of action open to a new Administration than is implied herein. But the question arises, how far the new Government is likely to connect themselves to the French alliance. I do not for one moment apprehend that there will be any truckling to his Majesty's views, supposing he has any ulterior object than the mere restoration of Italian independence. England is herself pledged to oppose any division of territory in favour of France.

If the assurances given so often be sincere, that his Majesty, for himself, does not desire any partition, all may be well, and a powerful influence will at once be exercised on the war by a change in the government here. English sympathies are undoubtedly on the side of Italy, and an announcement that the English Government has the same feeling, would, it must at once be seen, have a direct moral tendency to bring matters to a speedier crisis. For if England once gives forth such a sympathy, it of course, destroys all chance of Austria deriving support from England, and will prove a direct check on Germany, the tendency of which State is to an active interference and participation in the war. Deprived of both the moral and physical support of England, Austria on the one hand would be sensibly weakened, and Prussia on the other much held in check.

But there is the danger, and it is imminent of Germany hastily plunging into the war, for the whole of the Germanic Confederation is all but ripe for such a movement. There is not a fear, but a *wish* for war. This arises from the conviction that the Emperor of the French purposes turning his attention to the Rhine as soon as the Italian affair is disposed of, and they seek to anticipate such a course. "All Germany is in arms and eager for the fray."

The meeting of the Liberal members of the House of Commons above referred to was held on Monday last, when 274 gentlemen attended. Lord Palmerston opened the proceedings, by saying that Government had dissolved Parliament, not on any question of reform, but whether or not they possessed the confidence of the country. He, therefore, proposed to test that question by accepting the challenge given them, and referred to the draft of the proposed amendment expressive of a want of confidence in the Government. He insisted strongly on the duty of strict neutrality, and urged that nothing was so conducive to the interests of Europe, and the preservation of peace, than the maintenance of a strict alliance between England and France. Lord John Russell said that in the event of a Liberal government being formed, it was essential that the three great sections of that party—viz., the old whigs, the Peelites, and the advanced liberals—should each be represented. Mr. Bright followed next, and said that if the Liberal Government would henceforth act on a more comprehensive system, he would sink minor differences and give it his most cordial support.

The progress of the war so far has been undoubtedly against the Austrians. They have sustained some defeats, but not to the extent the Allies give forth. At the same time, the successes of the latter have been great in more ways than one. All sides fight with ardour, and display great heroism and daring; and if it be true that the Austrians chiefly engaged hitherto have been mostly new recruits, they have displayed most extraordinary daring and resistance.

On Friday, the 3rd June, the allied army crossed the Ticino at various points, and a severe engagement took place at Turbigo. On the following day (Saturday morning), the main bodies of both armies met at the bridge of Magenta, when one of the severest battles perhaps ever fought took place. The French account states that the Austrians were completely routed, with a loss of 15000 killed and wounded, and 5000 prisoners; the loss of the Allies being considerable. The Austrian account says that the battle was undecided—that the loss on their side was 4000 to 5000, while that of the French was from 6000 to 7000. Here is a great discrepancy. All the accounts, however, record the event to have been of the most brilliant character; the ground having been contested with astonishing bravery over and over again. The forces engaged were, it is affirmed by French statements, 130,000 Austrians, and 100,000 French. The great struggle was sustained by the French Imperial Guard for a space of two hours, commanded by the Emperor in person. The Zouaves fought with unexampled daring, and were almost to a man cut up. The end of it was that the Austrians retired in good order, and the French did not follow, and, as the Emperor himself writes to the Empress, it did not do so, but rested for the purpose of reorganising itself. Thus, at once showing and admitting how fearfully the French army must have been cut up.

The French official account states that 20,000 Austrians were put *hors de combat*, the loss of the Allies being considerable.

The Emperor of the French says that, after a most determined resistance, we repulsed the enemy on every point with the loss on our side of above 2000 placed *hors de combat*. Austrians taken prisoners at least 7000; Austrians placed *hors de combat* 20,000. Three pieces of cannon and two flags captured from the enemy. Our loss is above 3000 killed and wounded, and one cannon taken by the enemy.

The Austrian official account, on the other side, states that at first only two brigades of the first corps under Count Clair, were engaged, subsequently reinforced by others under Prince Liechenstein. In the afternoon the three corps took part in the action. That there was hard fighting also at Buffaloro, sometimes to the advantage of the French, sometimes to the Austrians. It lasted till late at night. On the 5th (Sunday), the battle was renewed, when two fresh corps were engaged, and the loss on both sides was very great.

Such is the difference between the two statements. The Emperor of the French raised Generals M'Mahon and Regnault de St. Jean d'Angely to the dignity of Marshals of France on the field of battle, and M'Mahon also received the title of Duke of Magenta, having taken the town of that name in the course of the battle, after a most severe hand to hand encounter from street to street, and from house to house. The divisions of Marshal Canrobert, of General M'Mahon, and the Imperial Guard took the greatest share in the battle, the latter being much cut up.

The French were on the point of losing the day, but were saved by M'Mahon and St. Jean d'Angely; hence their creation to Marshals then and there.

This battle was followed on Monday last by the Austrians evacuating Milan, and the following day Parma. The municipality of Milan at once waited on the King of Sardinia, and announced that they had proclaimed the annexation of Lombardy to Piedmont. On Wednesday the King and the Emperor entered Milan, and met with an enthusiastic reception. On the same day the French, under Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers, attacked the Austrians at Waligriano, and defeated them, taking 1200 prisoners.

The Austrians have abandoned the whole line of the Po, and retired upon Mortara, which they have since evacuated; they are now retiring on the Adda, where, it is understood, they will give the allies battle.

It is stated that the Emperor of Austria has dismissed Gyulai, and Field-Marshal Hess appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The battle of Magenta has been proudly proclaimed in Paris, and the whole city celebrated the victory by the usual demonstrations.

General Garibaldi has again defeated the Austrians in several engagements, and his forces are being rapidly reinforced.

The French Emperor has ordered the construction of 60 flat-bottomed boats, of which 20 are to be of unusual dimensions, to land troops on an enemy's coast from ships of war, and it is said are to be employed in the Adriatic.

Last Saturday morning a great religious solemnity took place at Vienna, imploring Heaven to bless the Austrian Arms with victory.

An army of 120,000 men will it is said be formed in Bohemia.

The blockade by the French in the Adriatic comprises the mouths of all the rivers on the Venetian coast.

The French have abandoned the Marquesas Islands in the Pacific, and purpose establishing a strong military depot near Caledonia Islands.

The Meramon Cabinet have restored to Santa Anna all rights and titles he formerly possessed, and invited him to return to Mexico.

The agent of the Government of South Australia has notified the payment in due course, of the interest and capital of South Australian Bonds, due 1st July next, and the Bank of New South Wales advertises the half-yearly interest on the New South Wales Government Bonds, a security which, with those of Victoria, find very great favour here.

The Colonial Wool Sales, which commenced 5th May, closed 3rd June. They opened heavily, and closed much better. The general reduction in prices has been 1½d. per lb. on Australian, which, considering the dull state of trade, and the complicated affairs in Europe, must be considered as a very good result.

We announced in our last that Moreton Bay has been separated from the mother colony, and erected into a separate colony. Her Majesty has also constituted the new colony of Queensland a bishop's see, by the title of the bishopric of Brisbane, and has appointed the Rev. Edward Wyndham Tuffnell, D.D., the bishop, the consecration of whom will take place in Westminster Abbey on Tuesday next.

Sir John Lawrence, one of the heroes of the Indian rebellion, has been presented with the freedom of the city of London.

The remains of Sir Thomas Picton have been removed from the cemetery in the Bayswater Road—where they were hastily interred after the Battle of Waterloo—to St. Paul's, and deposited in a vault in the crypt not far from the Duke of Wellington.

The Roman Catholic body are about to petition Government for permission to grant the appointments of chaplains to workhouses and prisons.

The project for erecting drinking fountains throughout London, as a means to promote temperance and the benefit of the people, more especially the hard working people, proceeds with more slowness than I could wish; for while Liverpool has erected 43, London has erected but 3. The number required for London is 400 or 500. The extension of these admirable and necessary erections to the colonies, and every place where intoxicating drinks are too freely indulged in, would be a great blessing; men, and women too, during a hot summer's day are driven to the gin-palace, grog-shop, beer-shop, or public-house, from sheer necessity to allay a devouring thirst, which stimulants only increase, but which water at once quenches. Drinking fountains in every city, town, and village would prevent the increase of drunkards and dram-drinkers, and decrease the number and reclaim many of this unfortunate class.

The formation of rifle corps continue all through the country, and includes every class of the people, from the noble to the peasant.

The Bank Directors last week lowered the rate of disount from 4½ to 3½, and this week to 3 per cent.

London, Saturday, June 18.

This portion of my present despatch will be found to contain matters of very considerable interest, and no less important.

There have been no more battles between the belligerents in Italy, but there are a variety of incidents, movements, and other circumstances bearing upon the war, to which particular attention may be directed.

A critical period in the history of Europe is approaching. The Italian war will either very soon be over—but which I don't for one moment deem at all probable,—or Germany will take part on the side of Austria, and lead to the interference of Russia on the side of France. Affairs look very ominous, indeed, of great and desperate struggles between the nations of Europe. The fearful war shadowed forth in Revelations, and prophesied, or rather I should say alluded to by many divines, seems looming in the distance, or something very like it.

All Italy is rising and declaring for national independence. The movement has begun in Lombardy, already annexed to Sardinia. Hungary is on the eve of following. All the States of Germany are arming and preparing for an active participation in the struggle. Russia has made a threatening move against Germany, and every thing portends the near approach of a burst in the gathering storm. England, under the new, as under the old, administration, professes and proposes a strict neutrality, but with the declaration of sympathy for Italian freedom, which will have an influence of course, but will fail to bring the war to a close, Austria being firm or obstinate, and Germany suspicious and meditating mischief.

Moniteur has published an official statement of ttle of Magenta. From this it appears that the was fought with desperate valour on both sides, severe loss. The village of Magenta was taken taken no less than seven times!!! The large er of prisoners taken by the French is now ex- d by the Hungarian regiments laying down arms during the battle. Had it not been for t is therefore possible that the final victory would been on the side of the Austrians.

e present position of affairs is this:—The Aus- are retiring, or retreating. They have now ated Piacenza, Lodi, Saveno, Ancona, Bologna, ghettore, Riggio, and Brescillo, and other places. na has pronounced in favour of the Govern- of the King of Sardinia, who is named Dictator; ise the cities of Forte, Taenza, Maola, and al other places of Romagna, together with the f Parma. The Government of the King has been aimed at Como and Sondrio, and his Majesty has d a manifesto regarding the administration of s in Lombardy, which now calls him king.

ribaldi in the north of Italy has taken Bergamo, now threatens the Southern Tyrol.

e Emperor of the French has now his head- ters at Gorgonzali, having crossed the Addah.

e Emperor of Austria takes the command of his in person, with General Schlick as his second in nand.

e next great battle is expected to take place on Mincio, which should the Allies cross, it is said Prussian Government will at once declare war st France.

th the Austrians and the allied army are prepar- for another general engagement, which will as- ly be of still more sanguinary character than of Magenta.

is estimated that already 50,000 men on both have been placed *hors de combat*.

e Emperor of the French has sent to France for cements of 100,000 men.

e French are about to land in the Adriatic, it is sed somewhere between Venice and Trieste, the former city will be attacked.

e French fleet is very numerous in that quarter, the sula generally, and Mediterranean. And it d appear that contracts have been entered into e French Government for the supply of provi- sufficient for a large fleet of men-of-war of the class for some years.

ussia has ordered the mobilisation of her army, h though announced as not of an aggressive cha- , is unquestionably so, for it is the necessary minary to war, which it is but too evident is an- ated. The official Prussian gazette says—"The er dimensions the events of the seat of war ne, the more serious becomes the duty of Govern- to place itself in such a position as may enable ia, on the regulation of the Italian question, to ed in concert with her confederate German es with that weight which Prussia is called upon e. From this point of view, and having regard e continually increasing armaments, even of al powers, Government has found it imperatively ary to mobilise the army, and will take er steps in connection therewith, in order coming events may not take Prussia and any by surprise and unprepared."

rmany, in fact, it is evident has no faith what- in the professions of France, and the endeavours e Emperor to keep Germany quiet it seems cer- will not succeed.

ssia at this moment is using threatening language ds Germany, which helps to fan the flames. e Gortschakoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, addressed a circular to Russian representatives foreign courts, wherein it is observed Our desire, like that of the majority of the Great s, is now to localize the war, because it arose f local circumstances, and because it is the only of accelerating the return of peace; but the followed by some States of Germany, tends, on ntrary, to generalise the struggle by giving it racter and proportion which go beyond all human sion, and which under any circumstances, would to increased devastation, and would cause ts of blood to be shed. No hostile act has been itted against the Confederations by France, there does not exist any obligatory for the former to attack that Power. ld, consequently, the Confederation take e measures towards France on con- al data, and against which it has obtained than one *guarantee*, it would falsify the t of its institution. Whatever may be the of the present complications, the Emperor, our t master, perfectly free in his actions, will only pired by the interests of his country, the dignity Crown, or the determination which his Majesty *called upon* to take."

this is clear enough. It says clearly enough if Germany takes any hostile measure, Russia ut her weight in the scale, and is confirmatory t I have above said, that a most critical period and. The crisis is not far distant.

ry German in London speaks of the Confedera- becoming involved—not, however, that they seek rticipate, but that because the incidents of the will thrust it upon them.

I know for a fact by what has within the last ours come to my knowledge, that Austria will to the last—that the return of Lord Palmerston wer and the important office Lord John Russell and his known sympathy for Italy, that Austria not be influenced until she is conquered, or sus- such defeats as gives her no longer any choice matter.

the other side of the picture an important pro- tion has been issued by the Emperor of the h, addressed to the Italians on his entry into , inasmuch as it discloses the imperial policy in esent war.

denies that he is only making war for personal tion or to extend the territory of France, and says: "I do not come here with a premeditated for deposing sovereigns, nor of imposing upon my will. My army will only occupy itself two things—to fight your enemies, and maintain al order. It will not place any obstacle to the manifestation of your legitimate wishes."

Majesty here proclaims his mission to be the ration of Italian independence. If he succeeds, ich there can be little if any doubt he will, Louis leon becomes the first man of his age.

for the present we leave the war question.

Duchess of Brabant has been safely delivered prince; and his Majesty the King of the Belgians agreed that it shall bear the title of Count ult.

Duchess of Parma has quitted her dominions, absolving her soldiers from their oath of allegi- and providing for the public safety. Her actions attitude throughout her late trials have been calm, ified, and judicious.

popular demonstration has taken place in Athens, ssive of sympathy with the cause of Italy.

Emperor of the French has sent specially for Kossuth, who left London on Thursday for Paris, is way to Genoa, where a Hungarian legion has dy been commenced under General Klapka.

nsiderable progress has been made in the Great ern.

everal Austrian vessels have arrived safe in British s from the Mediterranean.

new Atlantic Telegraph Company has been ed, to lay a cable from the Land's End in wall to Canada.

he Red Sea Telegraph Cable has been laid to n, but there is, for the present, a break in it ween Alexandria and the Island of Candia, which while will prevent the conveyance of news from den to Aden in an unbroken link.

he Government are about to lay down a telegraph Falmouth to Gibraltar, in consequence of the and will ultimately go to Malta and Alexandria.

ince Metternich died on Saturday last, in the 87th of his age. The obituary notice of this noble- complete with interest for its historical informa-

enders for the conveyance of the Australian mails Panama, will be opened 1st July, the particulars which are enclosed.

he report of the Australian Association and the eedings at a public meeting of the members is losed.

he Prince of Wales, on his return to England, will eed to Scotland to pursue his studies prior to his ering Oxford, in October next, for their com- tion.

Dr. Tufnell was duly consecrated Bishop of Bris- e on Tuesday last.

he English naval force in the Mediterranean at moment consists of 33 ships, to be increased to 97, which 22 are to be line of battle ships.

he garrison of Malta is to be raised to at least 000 men.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd, of the firm of Messrs. Lloyd and pany, proceeds to Sydney by the present mail at the uest of his creditors, for the purpose of nging the colonial affairs, and for which pose he goes furnished with unlimited power, the fidence and esteem of his creditors and the com- rcial world of London in general. Mr. Lloyd has n esteemed so universally here that his misfortunes ve elicited unusual marks of sympathy and regard, d the settlement of his affairs and his return to ngland will afford great satisfaction and pleasure. Mr. Lloyd, it is worthy of remark, is also held in high estimation by the Government here, and has expressed itself highly in his favour, and he still enjoys its patronage. The Government business therefore in his hands continues, and had not been interrupted by his misfortune. He is one, however, who will not sink under a pressure of the kind, and I do but express the sentiment of the mercantile body here when I add that his future success and recovery in his position is looked for with sanguine expectation and pleasure.

The Commercial Bank of Sydney will open its London branch on the 1st August next.

Lord Palmerston has been all the week employed in forming his Ministry, but it is not quite completed. The list at present is as enclosed. The Duke of Newcastle being Secretary for the Colonies. The Cabinet it will be seen includes Mr. Cobden and Mr. M. Gibson.

The Commons met last night, when it was adjourned to Tuesday next, when Lord Palmerston will have definitively completed his task of forming a ministry.

Her Majesty, as a special mark of favour, will confer upon Lord Derby the order of the garter. The Grand Cross of the Bath is to be conferred on Lord Malmesbury and Sir John Pakington. Sir Benjamin Hall has been raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Llanover.

A Blue Book, of considerable interest, has just been issued, containing the whole of the diplomatic correspondence between her Majesty's Government, relating to the Italian war, which reflects the highest credit on Lord Malmesbury, our late minister for foreign affairs, and is a clear, spirited vindication of his administration and the policy of the Derby Government. Even the *Times* declares it to be a triumphant vindication. The volume, which comprises 412 pages, has caused a great sensation. The principal letters will be found transferred to the *Times*.

The Ministers this morning delivered their seals of office to her Majesty, when the new Ministers were admitted to an audience, and received the same.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(From the Home News)

On the 7th of June the first session of the new Parliament practically began. Several days had previously been occupied with the swearing in of the members. The Queen went in state to fulfil the constitutional duty of opening the session. The ceremony has been often described. The House of Lords was full of ladies in brilliant attire; the peers in robes of state form the border of this shining bed of flowers; the judges are grouped in the centre: while in the galleries are strangers of both sexes. On the right of the throne is the Corps Diplomatic in glittering and showy costume—Mr. Dallas, the American minister, in sombre black, excepted.

The Queen entered at twenty minutes past two. Lord Derby carried the sword of State, Lord Winchester the cap of maintenance, the Duke of Richmond the crown, the Duke of Norfolk carried his baton as Earl Marshal, and Lord Malmesbury was the Secretary of State in attendance. The Prince Consort led the Queen to her throne. Then the Commons were summoned, and they arrived with a rush at the bar. As soon as the noise they made ceased, the Queen received a copy of the Speech from the Lord Chancellor, and read it to her Parliament.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I avail myself with satisfaction, in the present anxious state of public affairs, of the advice of my Parliament, which I have summoned to meet with the least possible delay.

I have directed that papers shall be laid before you, from which you will learn how earnest and unceasing have been my endeavours to preserve the peace of Europe.

Those endeavours have unhappily failed; and war has been declared between France and Sardinia on one side, and Austria on the other. Receiving assurances of friendship from both the contending parties, I intend to maintain between them a strict and impartial neutrality; and I hope, with God's assistance, to preserve to my people the blessing of continued peace.

Considering, however, the present state of Europe, I have deemed it necessary to the security of my dominions and the honour of my Crown to increase my naval forces to an amount exceeding that which has been sanctioned by Parliament.

I rely with confidence on your cordial concurrence in this precautionary measure of defensive policy.

The King of the Two Sicilies having announced to me the death of the king, his father, and his own accession, I have thought fit, in concert with the Emperor of the French, to renew my diplomatic intercourse with the Court of Naples, which had been suspended during the late reign.

All my other foreign relations continue on a perfectly satisfactory footing.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Estimates for the year, for which provision has not been made by the late Parliament, will be immediately laid before you, together with such Supplementary Estimates as present circumstances render indispensably necessary for the public services.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have directed a bill to be prepared for giving effect, so far as the aid of Parliament may be required, to certain suggestions of the commissioners whom I had appointed to inquire into the best mode of efficiently manning the Royal Navy; and I recommend this important subject to your immediate attention.

Measures of legal and social improvement, the progress of which, in the late Parliament, was necessarily interrupted by the dissolution, will again be brought under your consideration.

I should with pleasure give my sanction to any well considered measure for the amendment of the laws which regulate the representation of my people in Parliament; and should you be of opinion that the necessity of giving your immediate attention to measures of urgency relating to the defence and financial condition of the country will not leave you sufficient time for legislating, with due deliberation, during the present session, on a subject at once so difficult and so extensive, I trust that at the commencement of the next session your earnest attention will be given to a question, of which an early and satisfactory settlement would be greatly to the public advantage.

I feel assured that you will enter with zeal and diligence on the discharge of your Parliamentary duties, and I pray that the result of your deliberations may tend to secure to the country the continuance of peace abroad, and progressive improvement at home.

The Queen withdrew in state, the Commons retired to their House, and the sittings were suspended until later in the afternoon.

THE ADDRESS.

The Address was moved by the Earl of Powis and seconded by Lord Lifford.

The Address was agreed to *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ADDRESS.

The Address to the Queen's Speech was moved [June 7] by Mr. A. Egerton, and seconded by Sir J. D. Elphinstone.

The amendment to the Address was moved by the Marquis of Hartington. His bill of indictment against Ministers was composed of items drawn from the whole of their policy—their dealing with the Jew question, with church rates, with the Government of India, with reform; their conduct in dissolving Parliament, and their management of our foreign relations. He was about to make a party move, but not a move for the aggrandisement of individuals. He was about to put to the House the question put by the Government to the country. If defeated, the Opposition would bow to the decision, and support the Government as far as possible in its dealings with foreign countries. If successful it would, no doubt, be satisfactory to the Government to be released from an irksome position. He therefore moved:—"We beg humbly to submit to your Majesty that it is essential for the satisfactory result of our deliberations, and for facilitating the discharge of your Majesty's high functions, that your Majesty's Government should possess the confidence of this House and of the country; and we deem it our duty respectfully to submit to your Majesty that such confidence is not reposed in the present advisers of your Majesty."

Mr. Hanbury seconded the amendment.

At a quarter to two o'clock the Speaker put the motion, when the numbers were—for the amendment, 323; against, 310: majority in favour of the amendment, 13.

The result was hailed with loud and enthusiastic cheers from the Opposition benches.

[The House consisted of 638 members including the Speaker and the tellers. There were absent eight and pairs six. The number of Liberal who voted for the Government was fourteen. Mr. Gladstone, who did not speak during the debate, voted for the Government.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

(From the Home News, June 18.)

The vote of want of confidence carried by a majority of the House of Commons, left no choice to the Ministry of Lord Derby but at the earliest possible moment to place their resignation in the hands of her Majesty. The Cabinet assembled at an early hour on the following morning, June 11, and agreed to adopt this course. On the afternoon of the same day Lord Granville received a summons to attend the Queen at Buckingham Palace. Her Majesty, after discussing with Lord Granville the practical difficulties of the situation, commanded him to undertake the task of forming an Administration which should at once be strong in ability and Parliamentary influence, and should at the same time comprehend within itself a full and *fair representation* of all the sections into which the liberal party has notoriously been divided.

Feeling, probably, that it might be urged as an objection to this course that Lord Granville, who has never yet held the office of Prime Minister would thus be placed in a position paramount to that occupied by Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, who had each filled the office of First Minister of the Crown, and led the Liberal party in the House of Commons, her Majesty was pleased to observe that she had, in the first instance, turned her thoughts towards Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, each of whom had served her long and faithfully in many high offices of State. Her Majesty felt, however, that to make so marked a distinction as is implied in the choice of one or other as a Prime Minister of two statesmen so full of years and honours, and possessing so just a claim on the consideration of the Queen, would be a most invidious and unwelcome task. Her Majesty also observed that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston appeared to represent different sections of the Liberal party—Lord Palmerston the more Conservative, and Lord John Russell the more popular section. Impressed with these difficulties, her Majesty cast her eyes upon Lord Granville, the acknowledged leader of the Liberal party in the House of Lords, in whom both Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston had been in the habit of placing confidence, and who might have greater facilities for uniting the whole Liberal party under one Administration, than could be enjoyed by either of the sectional leaders.

Furnished with this commission Lord Granville waited upon Lord Palmerston, and communicated to him the news of the Queen. Without hesitation, Lord Palmerston consented to waive whatever claims he might be supposed to have, and to act under Lord Granville as Prime Minister. Lord Granville then secured the cooperation of those statesmen who appeared to him most likely to form the nucleus of a strong and efficient Administration; but in his interviews with Lord John Russell Lord Granville found that his Premiership would only be an obstacle in the way of agreement, and that if Lord John Russell or Lord Palmerston were sent for an arrangement was still possible. "When Lord Granville," says the *Daily News*, "had offered the leadership of the Commons to one of the veteran chiefs whose joint co-operation was confessedly indispensable, he had but a third-rate position to offer to the other. It was this specific proposition that Lord John Russell declined. His waiver of personal preference in the case of Lord Palmerston, his senior by some ten years in age, and by nearly as much in Cabinet office, was a generous and graceful abnegation of self for the sake of the party. But that he should be expected to abdicate the pre-eminence so long acknowledged in the Legislature and at the Council Board, in order that not only Lord Palmerston should take parliamentary rank before him, but that one so much his junior as Lord Granville should be placed over his head, was what no practical politician could have expected."

Lord Granville immediately informed the Queen of this state of facts. Her Majesty thereupon sent for Lord Palmerston, who went to Buckingham Palace on Sunday evening, and had an audience which lasted for an hour and a-half. On his return from the palace, Lord Palmerston set out for Richmond to confer with Lord John Russell.

So much was known on Monday, June 13. On Tuesday it was announced that Lord John Russell had accepted the Foreign-office. Several other appointments were at the same time talked of as being highly probable, such for example as that of Mr. Sidney Herbert to the War-office and Mr. Cobden to the Board of Trade. Mr. M. Gibson was also to hold some office, besides a seat in the Cabinet. It had been regarded as certain from the beginning of the crisis that certain well-known names would not occur in the new list. These were Lord Panmure, the Marquis of Clanricarde, and Mr. Vernon Smith. It was now added that the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Labouchere declined accepting office.

Some surprise was caused on June the 16th, by the announcement that Lord Campbell was to be the new Lord Chancellor, it being generally expected that Sir R. Bethell would have been advanced to the woolsack. While the other places in the Cabinet were still under consideration it was stated, as finally arranged, that Sir Charles Wood should return to the Government of India, and Mr. Gladstone to the Chancellorship of the Exchequer. Rumour had already conferred the former office at one time upon Sir G. Lewis and at another upon Mr. Gladstone.

This morning, June 18th, the following list of the new Ministry, as completed, has been published:—

THE CABINET.

First Lord of the Treasury	Viscount Palmerston, K.G.
Chancellor of the Exchequer ...	Mr. W. E. Gladstone.
For the Foreign Department... ...	Lord John Russell.
For the Home Department	Sir G. Cornewall Lewis.
For the Colonial Department ...	The Duke of Newcastle.
For War	Mr. Sidney Herbert.
For India	Sir C. Wood, G.C.B.
First Lord of the Admiralty ...	The Duke of Somerset.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Campbell.
President of the Council ...	The Earl Granville, K.G.
Privy Seal	The Duke of Argyll, K.T.
Postmaster-General	The Earl of Elgin, K.T.
President of the Board of Trade ...	Mr. R. Cobden.
President of the Poor Law Board ...	Mr. Milner Gibson.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	Mr. Cardwell.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster ..	Sir G. Grey.
APPOINTMENTS NOT IN THE CABINET.	
Attorney-General	Sir R. Bethel.
Solicitor-General	Sir H. Keating
Judge-Advocate-General	Mr. Headlam.
Vice-President of Committee of Council of Education	Right Hon. R. Lowe.
Civil Lord of the Admiralty	Mr. Whitbread.
Secretary to the Admiralty	Lord Clarence Paget.
Secretary of the Treasury	Mr. Brand.
Under-Sec. for the Home Department..	Mr. G. Clive.
" for Foreign Affairs ...	Lord Wodehouse.
" for the Colonies ...	Mr. Chichester Fortescue
" for India... ...	Mr. Thomas Baring.
" for War	Lord Ripon.
Secretary of the Poor-law Board ...	Mr. Gilpin.

THE COURT.

(From the Home News, June 18th.)

One of the chief incidents in the life of the Court during the past month was a visit paid by the Princess Frederick William to her royal parents. The Queen and the Prince Consort met the Princess at Osborne on the 21st of May. On the 26th the royal party returned to Buckingham Palace.

The Princess Frederick William appeared at one or two of the theatres and public exhibitions, of the metropolis, after she came from Osborne.

The *Court Journal* says that her visit gave her great pleasure. "Nothing could exceed the pleasure manifested by the Princess Frederick William at revisiting the scene of her childhood and youth at Osborne. All the new arrangements, every alteration, and all the little additions, were detected at once, and the kindest greetings, and the most gracious recognitions were accorded to all the members of the royal household. Her royal highness is certainly thinner than when she left England, but looks remarkably well in health and truly happy."

The princess took her departure for Berlin on the 2nd of June. Her royal mother accompanied her to Gravesend. The town showed its well-known loyalty by celebrating the visit with a lavish display of laurels, floral devices, triumphal arches, and innumerable flags and streamers.

The Queen held a drawing-room in celebration of her birthday on the 19th May; gave a state concert on June 1; a state ball on June 8; and a drawing-room again on June 11.

On the 9th of June the Court went into mourning for 10 days for the late King of Naples. At the drawing-room, however, which was held on the 11th, her Majesty expressly commanded that, "to prevent any injury to trade, mourning should not be worn."

On the 14th of June the Court left Buckingham Palace for Windsor Castle.

The Prince of Wales, who left Italy some time ago, is expected shortly in England. It is determined that he shall be matriculated as a student in the University of Oxford; but, before proceeding thither, he will reside for a few weeks at Edinburgh.

THE PANAMA ROUTE.

(From the Home News, June 18.)

It is significant of the approaching recognition of the claims of the Australian colonies to increased postal facilities, that one of the last acts of the late Government was to issue a statement of the conditions upon which they were prepared to receive tenders for the conveyance of the new line of Australian and New Zealand mails by way of Panama. The question here is not a choice between different routes, but the official establishment of a second, or intervening, route, the value of which cannot yet be fully appreciated. The tenders are to be decided on the 1st of July; and amongst them will be an offer from the Peninsular and Oriental Company, which their extensive resources will enable them to make on favourable terms. The track of the new line will be monthly each way between Sydney and England, touching at Panama and New Zealand; and the contractors will be required to undertake the despatch of the letters of Victoria and the other colonies to and from Sydney and Melbourne. The whole network of intercommunication will thus be provided for. Stipulations are laid down as to the time when the service is to be commenced, and the intermediate port or ports to be called at; and the maximum time to and from Melbourne, excluding the Isthmus, is fixed at fifty-five days, but an intimation is given that a shorter period would be considered desirable. There will be, as usual, premiums and penalties—a premium of £50 for every day short of the contract, and a penalty of £100 for every day's delay before the vessel starts, and of £10 for every hour consumed on the voyage beyond the prescribed time. This is severe. The punishment for shortcomings far outweighs the reward for well-doing; but it must be remembered that the contractors have the nomination of the time in their own hands. Security must be given for £25,000, and the contract is to last for seven years, the Admiralty reserving to themselves the right to fix the dates of the departures, so that there may be about a fortnightly alternation of mails. The Government, we are glad to perceive, desire it to be distinctly understood that they do not engage to accept the lowest offer, or any of the offers sent in. They hold themselves perfectly free to act for the best, looking at all the circumstances; and undoubtedly there are more important elements to be taken into consideration than economy.

It is the intention of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company to tender for the via Panama Australian route; and as their fleet of steamers and complete machinery ought to enable them to make an offer lower than would be remunerative to any other company, the acceptance of their proposals may be considered probable.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this Company was held on June 2, at the offices, Leadenhall-street.

The report being read, the chairman moved its adoption. He drew special attention to the trial of the Valetta with her new machinery of 260-horse power, when the same rate of speed was attained as with her old engines of 400-horse power. This result is due to the application of the superheating principle. The required gear costs about £600, and can be detached without disabling the machinery. The saving in coal is very large, and the importance of this at the present time may be estimated from the fact, that owing to the rise in transport charges the cost of coal supplied in the past six months was £62,100 more than in the previous six. The expenditure for coal, if the rise in freight continues this year, will be about £614,000 against £490,000 in 1858.

A shareholder seconded the motion. He praised the management of the company. "He had commenced with receiving a dividend of 6 per cent., and it had gradually increased to 12 per cent. He hoped they would be able to continue the same amount for the future."

Mr. Gliddon complained that the details of the arrangements made by Mr. Anderson in Egypt were not given in the report, and that it did not appear that his mission was very successful.

Mr. Anderson, who had recently returned from Egypt, said the details were so numerous that his colleagues had not yet had time to go through them. He believed that the result of his mission was satisfactory. A reduction in the passage-money and charge for goods through Egypt would be made. The safety of British subjects passing through Egypt was also provided for in those arrangements. Some allusion had been made to the charge for through passengers being more than the amount charged for the transit of ordinary passengers. The former were granted many privileges which the latter had not. They were preparing a guide, in which the whole of the details relating to the arrangements would be given. That work would be published as soon as possible, and every proprietor would have a copy sent to him. They would then be able to judge whether his mission to Egypt was successful or not, and how far it would promote the interests of the Public and the company.

After some observations from Mr. Heropath, Mr. Nicholson, and other proprietors, the report was unanimously adopted, a dividend of 4 per cent. for the half-year was declared, and a cordial vote of thanks to the chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

EPSOM RACES.

THE DERBY.—June 1.

Musjid	1
Marionette	2

THE OAKS.—June 3.

Summerside (by West Australian)	1
Scent	2
Wild Rose	3
Mayonaise	

LONDON CHARTERED BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

On June 3, the ordinary general meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate-street, for the reception of the report of the directors' declaration of a dividend, &c. Mr. Duncan Dunbar, the chairman of the board of directors, in the chair.

Mr. P. D. Hadow (director) read the report, which contained the following statements:—

"It is gratifying to the directors to be able to report that, notwithstanding the increased competition in the colonies and gold-fields, the past year's operations have been satisfactory, and that no losses of any importance have been sustained. At the last half-yearly meeting, it was stated that the negotiation of the Victoria Railway Loan for £8,000,000 had been entrusted to this corporation, in conjunction with some of the old banking establishments of the colony; the directors have now to inform the proprietors that the issue of the first series of the bonds forming part of the above loan has been accomplished with much success, and a colonial government security has been introduced to the London market, which appears deservedly viewed with considerable favour by capitalists. The latest advices from the colonies extend to the 16th March from Melbourne, and to the 12th of March from Sydney. The letters received from the inspector represent the business prospects of the various branches as satisfactory. The directors continue impressed with the propriety of increasing the reserve fund of the bank, and in this view they are confirmed by the progress of recent political events on the continent. Adhering, therefore, to that prudential policy which has already had the sanction of the shareholders, they now recommend that an addition of £5000 be made to the existing reserve fund of the company, which will then amount to £15,000. The accounts are made up to the 31st December last, from which it appears that after the usual deductions, and also after making allowance for bad and doubtful debts, there remains to the credit of profit and loss the sum of £33,809 19s. 10d., out of which the directors recommend a dividend for the half-year of three per cent. free of income-tax, making, with the dividend paid last half-year, a total dividend of six per cent. for the year ending the 31st of December, 1858; and they further recommend that a sum of £5900 be placed to the reserve fund—leaving a balance of undivided profits of £7509—9s. 10d.

"The directors and auditors now go out of office, but being eligible for re-election, offer themselves accordingly."

The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, wished it to be understood that the accounts were made up to the 31st of December, 1858. He thought he might congratulate the shareholders on the position of the bank, and the place it occupied in the public confidence; at the same time, he thought that great credit was due to the directors for the caution they had exercised in conducting its affairs. There were two matters to which he would call their attention, viz., the reserve fund, and the balance of the profit and loss accounts; as to the reserve fund, they might remember that some time since a discussion took place, and a feeling was expressed that the establishment of a good reserve fund would add materially to the prosperity of the bank. In the colonies especially it was felt that there could be no better security than a reserve fund, in support of which he read two letters from Mr. Bateman, the company's agent in Australia, in which that gentleman expressed a hope that the directors would not pay a larger dividend than 6 per cent. until they had a reserve fund of upwards of £50,000, because, looking at the violent and sudden changes in the colony, it was folly to give a larger dividend without they had such a reserve fund as he had mentioned. The chairman also quoted from a second letter, in which Mr. Bateman expressed his pleasure at hearing that the directors had laid the foundation stone of the reserve fund, by placing £10,000 to that object. He (the chairman) then said that, acting on these suggestions, another £5000 had been added to the reserve fund. The shares were at £15, and had only fallen from £24 to £12 10s.; but still he did not think, if they went into the market, they would get any shares now, if even they offered £24 for them. He felt, therefore, that they could safely say their position was considerably improving. Certainly there had been some loss by the gold remittances, for in some cases they had found that it was not impossible to buy gold too dear. This was no doubt owing to the great competition which existed, and therefore it was necessary for the bank to protect itself. The rate of insurances had been very high—having increased from 30s. to 50s., and, in fact, he knew of one bank which had to pay £6000 more insurance than it ever before had to pay. Perhaps the £7500, balance of the profit and loss, was a bone of contention, but then he thought they should not divide up to the hilt, as many emergencies might arise. In conclusion, he said that as their interests in the concern were identical with those of the shareholders, they (the shareholders) might rely on the exertions of the board in conducting the affairs of the bank, and moved the adoption of the report and declaration of the dividend of 3 per cent. for the half year payable on the 1st of July next.

Mr. Tite, M.P. (shareholder) had great pleasure in seconding the adoption of the report, as he felt the explanation of the chairman most satisfactory to the shareholders. He heartily concurred with the chairman and directors in establishing a good reserve fund, and also at keeping the dividend at 6 per cent., instead of dividing every shilling; but, at the same time, he thought if the business was more than usually progressive the board might give a bonus of 1 or 2 per cent. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.") He had some doubt as to the propriety of keeping the shareholders without their dividend until July.

The Chairman explained that, at the last meeting, the directors altered the time of payment of dividend to the months of January and July at the wish of the shareholders. Certainly, the shareholders would have to wait a month for the dividend; but the directors had called the meeting a little earlier than usual.

After a few remarks from Mr. Mocatta, the report was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman then moved the thanks of the meeting to Mr. Bramwell, the local board of directors, the managers, and the officers in the colonies, for their able management of the affairs of the company.

This was carried unanimously.

The Hon. Mr. Foster next proposed the re-election of the following gentlemen as directors:—Messrs. Duncan Dunbar, William Fane de Salis, Anselmo de Arroyave, C. S. Barnett, R. H. Brown, James Denis de Vitre, T. D. Edwards, C. Falconer, J. Fraser, P. D. Hadow, Alexander Hoyes, and Fowler Newsam. As auditors—Mr. J. Gurney Hoare and J. Chapman.

This was seconded by Mr. Douglas, and agreed to.

The Chairman having returned thanks on behalf of himself and colleague, the usual compliment was paid to him for presiding, and the meeting separated.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEA.

Recent proceedings of the Finance Department at Vienna betray a disastrous state of affairs. The other day we had the following telegram:—"From the 1st of July next, the coupons of the National Loan will no longer be accepted by the tax collectors of the provinces of Venice." And now we receive the following:—

"Vienna, Thursday, June 16.

"The official Reichsgesetzblatt publishes an imperial decree ordering the payment of interest on the National Loan during the continuance of the war to be made in bank notes with premium (*agio*), instead of in specie. For the period until the end of September the agio is fixed at 25 per cent. The payment of duties and taxes by coupons of the loan remains valid and unaltered. It is, however, left to the option of the public to request payment of the interest on the said National Loan in Government bonds, which, after five years from the date the interest on the National Loan becomes due, will be repaid with compound interest at the rate of 126 gulden for every 100 gulden in specie.

Thus while in the Venetian territory the Government will take from the taxpayer nothing but metal, in the other provinces it will still graciously accept coupons of the loan in payment—will allow the lender to cancel debt and interest, in return for a cancelling of his debt to the tax-collector. In the other provinces this rigour is not, as yet, announced,—Venice, whose loyalty is so much needed by Austria, being specially favoured! But the Government pays in notes,—its own notes, at a discount, falsely called premium, of 25 per cent. The rate of a discount, already far behind the market, is "fixed" until September at 25 per cent.

There has, as yet, been no indication of any revolutionary movement in Hungary, but an address has been issued by General Klapka, for distribution among those Hungarians who are serving in the Austrian rank. The general makes a vigorous reference to the yoke of Austria, and speaks of its scaffolds and bullets as the reward of love of country. He asks how they can consent to remain in the ranks of the enemy, and become mercenaries of the oppressor, and at a time when the heroic King of Piedmont and the powerful Emperor of the French are on their side. He calls upon them to hasten to the Hungarian standard which has been raised in Italy, so that, in the first place, they might take the right part in the war of Italian independence, and, in the second, be ready to take a part in a war of independence which is to be waged by the Magyar nation. [Kossuth is now in Paris on his way to Genoa to join Klapka.]

Advices have been received from Athens to the 9th June. A popular manifestation has taken place before the French Embassy, in celebration of the victories in Italy. The ambassador, in addressing the crowd assembled before his hotel, said, that he would not fail to communicate to the Emperor the sympathies of Greece. Another demonstration by the students has taken place, who called for public prayers to heaven for victory to the allies, and the people surrounded the church with loud acclamations. On the occasion of the closing of the Chambers, the King declared that he would follow the advice of the protecting Powers without forgetting the honour of his country.

We learn from Tuscany that Prince Napoleon has commenced the movement of his troops. 10,000 Tuscan troops, with 800 cavalry, are ready to depart with him.

Ravenna has pronounced for the "national cause," and a manifesto has been published declaring the adhesion of that town to a central government established at Bologna, which is to be placed under the dictatorship of the King of Sardina.

It is said that the French are about to occupy Ancona.

An amnesty has been proclaimed at Naples.

After the allies had entered Milan a sanguinary, though, in a strategic point of view, a minor conflict took place at Malegnano (a village not many miles south of Milan), between some of the Austrian troops and the soldiers of Baraguay d'Hilliers. The Austrians were probably outnumbered. Their loss in killed and wounded was very great.

An official bulletin issued from French headquarters after the battle of Magenta contained the following summary:—

Five days after our departure from Alessandria our army has been engaged in three combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who since the conflict of Montebello have lost 25,000 killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 pieces of cannon. Besides which we have picked up on the battle-field 30,000 Austrian knapsacks.

On the 20th of May the advanced guard of the 5th army corps of France arrived at Leghorn. Prince Napoleon is commander of this army corps. It was sent to Tuscany for the express purpose of consolidating the revolution there. It will be recollected that Tuscany with immense enthusiasm at once followed Piedmont in the movement for Italian independence. Parma and Modena were slower; but they have since given their adhesion to the same cause. The Duke of Modena has reached Mantua, and has been received by the Archduke William. The municipalities of the Roman States continue to pronounce in favour of the national cause (though the Papal Government is neutral), some of them even proclaiming the kingship of Victor Emmanuel.

The Austrian forces which left Ancona have gone to join the troop in Venetia, and there is some talk of the French landing on the coasts of the Venetian territory.

The *Nord* professes to be able to say something important about the second series of the military operations of the allied armies, which are to be pushed on with vigour. They will be simultaneously commenced by sea and land. The Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia will put all their troops in movement in order to invest the Austrian fortresses. Prince Napoleon, with the force under his command in Tuscany, will proceed without delay to the lesser Po, to support the movements of the right wing of the French army.

A despatch received by the French Government from the headquarters of the allies at Cassano gives some information of the movement across the Adda. The Emperor caused a bridge of boats to be thrown over the Adda in his presence at Cassano, and at the same time the bridges cut by the enemy were repaired. The Adda, swollen by storm, had acquired a force and a rapidity which rendered the operation more difficult without endangering its success. Scarcely had the bridges been laid when the army began its movement. The Sardinian army passed the river opposite Vaprio.

The blockade of Venice and of the surrounding coast was announced by the French on the 21st of May. The French war steamers have captured a number of Austrian merchantmen in the Adriatic.

"The general command of the two armies," says the *Nord*, "is admirably organised. General orders, clear and precise, evidently supervised by the Emperor Napoleon, keeps the chiefs of the *corps d'armes* informed of all that passes, and of the movements that are to be executed. King Victor Emmanuel has placed himself and his army under the Emperor's orders, as a simple commander of a *corps d'armee*. The orders from the head quarters bear this formula, full of military simplicity, and showing the intimacy of the relations between the two sovereigns, the two armies, and the two nations:—'The King and the *corps d'armes* will conform to the following regulations.'" [The above was written soon after the opening of the campaign. It describes the mode in which affairs have been and still are conducted by the allies.]

The Emperor Napoleon addressed the following proclamation to the Lombards, on entering their capital:—

"Italians,—The fortune of war having brought us into the capital of Lombardy, I am about to tell you why I am here. When Austria unjustly attacked Piedmont I resolved to support my ally the King of Sardinia, the honour and the interest of France making it a duty for me to do so. Your enemies, who are also mine, endeavoured to diminish the sympathy which was felt in Europe for your cause by making it believed that I only made war from personal ambition, or to aggrandise the territory of France. If there are men who do not comprehend their epoch, I am not of the number. In the enlightened state of public opinion there is more grandeur to be acquired by the moral influence which is exercised than by fruitless conquests, and that moral influence I seek with pride in contributing to restore to freedom one of the finest parts of Europe. Your reception has already proved to me that you have understood me. I do not come here with the preconceived system of dispossessing the sovereign nor to impose my will on you. My army will only occupy itself with two things—to combat your enemies and maintain internal order. It will not throw any obstacle in the way of the legitimate manifestation of your wishes. Providence sometimes favours nations as well as individuals, by giving it a sudden opportunity of greatness, but it is on condition that it knows how to profit by it. Profit, then, by the fortune which is offered to you to obtain your independence. Organise yourselves militarily. Fly to the standard of King Victor Emmanuel, who has already so nobly shown you the path of honour. Remember that without discipline there can be no army. Be today only soldiers, and to-morrow you will be the free citizens of a great country.

Head Quarters, Milan, June 8th.

The *Times* correspondent at the headquarters of the opposite camp wrote:—"The love of fair play, common to all Englishmen, induces me to expose the misrepresentations which are circulated from Turin about the proceedings of the Austrians. The last of these is, that a whole family has been shot for concealing arms. Now, undoubtedly there is a probability that some man or other will be shot for this offence, but none has been shot yet. If one had, it would be the wish of the military authorities to make the punishment as public as possible. People should reflect on the impossibility of any one in Turin knowing what occurs here. I might as well try to report from here what takes place at Genoa and Turin. At Milan and Pavia they firmly believe that a sum of 20,000,000f. has been levied by the French at Genoa; that an American family was robbed by regular French troops on Mont Cenis; that the same troops cut down mulberry trees to cook their food, and fifty other things equally absurd, yet not one-half so incredible as what is believed at Turin of the Austrians."

One of the most intelligent of the correspondents at the seat of war, M. Amedee Achard, of the 'Journal des Debats,' wrote on the same vexed question as follows:—"They have been talking a good deal about Austrian cruelties, and I was therefore prepared, when visiting the scenes where the Kaiser's troops had been lately staying, to shudder conscientiously. However, entering Voghera, I was, unhappily, or rather happily, compelled to stifle my emotions. The town of Voghera, indeed, as well as all the country around, looked wonderfully well. I entered several inns and a number of houses, and found not only the women smiling, but the looking-glasses in their unbroken frames, the clocks on the polished mantelpiece, the curtains around the smooth beds, and, in fact, everything in its seeming place. Even the shoemakers had still real boots and shoes in their shop windows, and the drapers bona fide cotton jackets on their counter. I was astonished, and began to interrogate, wherever it was possible, the inhabitants of Casei, of Pontecurone, of Tortona, of Voghera, but nowhere could I hear of the least attempt of violence committed by the Austrians. It was vexatious, indeed, for my journey seemed to lose through these facts all its picturesque side; but what could I do!"

The Australian Association.—The annual meeting of the members of the General Association for the Australian Colonies was held on the 7th June, at the Australian Rooms, Change Alley. Mr. E. Stephens presided. The following gentlemen were balloted for as members to fill up the vacancies for the year commencing June, 1859, to May, 1860: New South Wales—W. C. Wentworth, S. A. Donaldson, Esqrs.; and Captain R. Towns. Victoria—H. G. Ashhurst, W. Westgarth, and E. Wilson, Esqrs. South Australia—E Stephens, A. L. Elder, and F. H. Dutton, Esqrs. Tasmania—James A. Youl, F. A. Du Croz, and W. Archer, Esqrs. New Zealand—J. E. Fitzgerald, Esq., Sir Charles Clifford, and E. Stafford, Esq.

A deputation from the General Association for the Australian colonies, and an interview with the Earl of Carnarvon, at the Colonial Office, on Thursday, May 26th, on the subject of the Australian Mint, consisting of the following gentlemen:—The Right Hon. Lord A. Churchill, M.P., Mr. J. Leslie Foster, Mr. E. Stephens, the Hon. John Baker, Mr. William Archer, Mr. W. Forlonge, Mr. Edward Wilson, Mr. William Westgarth, Captain Clarke, R.E., and Mr. James A. Youl. At the dinner given on her Majesty's birthday at Willis's-rooms by Sir E. B. Lytton were present—Sir Charles Clifford and Mr. E. W. Stafford, from New Zealand; S. A. Donaldson, Esq., from New South Wales; W. C. Haines, from Victoria; and — Burt, Esq., from Tasmania.

A deputation, consisting of Mr. Stuart, Mr. S. A. Donaldson, Mr. T. W. Smart, and other influential colonists of New South Wales, had an interview, May 24, with Lord Carnarvon on business referring to the separation of Queen's Land from New South Wales.

The project for the Exhibition of 1861 has been abandoned.

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* says:—We regret to learn that smallpox prevails to a large extent in the city of Dublin at present. In some families as many as five or six members have been stricken down simultaneously.

Accounts from Cork speak of the melancholy and deserted state to which that harbour is reduced by the war in Italy. Instead of a great crest of masts, from which floated the flags of all nations, there is now nothing but a silent waste of waters.

Sir Alexander Cockburn, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, will succeed Lord Campbell as Lord Chief Justice of England. Lord Cranworth is said to have declined to fill the office.

Sir B. Hall has been raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Llanover, and it is said that Mr. Wilson will be appointed a Member of Council in India.

TRADE CIRCULARS.

WOOL.

[MESSRS. J. T. SIMES AND CO.]

The second series of public sales of colonial wool for 1859 commenced on 5th May, and closed this evening. The catalogues contained the following quantities:—

8,187 bales New South Wales
27,958 ditto Victorian
4,604 ditto Tasmanian
13,785 ditto South Australian
75 ditto New Zealand
1,568 ditto Swan River
58 ditto St. Helena and sundries
6,132 ditto Cape of Good Hope

Total, 62,367 bales, against 58,716 in May, 1858; also 1260 bales East India with other sundries, to be sold on the 7th and 8th.

Opening at the actual commencement of hostilities between France and Austria, with the uncertainty how far in such a war the complications may extend themselves, it was expected by both sellers and buyers that an unfavourable impression would be produced on prices at these sales.

Besides this there was a larger quantity at market than usual at this period, the greater preponderance being in wools from Victoria and South Australia; a portion of these, to the extent of between 4000 to 5000 bales have not been brought forward. Nothing but these circumstances has affected the general healthy character of the demand for wool which still prevails, except perhaps in that of the combing districts, which have not yet recovered the depression at the beginning of the year.

Stocks were light of the raw material, and we commenced with a good attendance of buyers, and an animated competition, which has been maintained throughout, prices occasionally recovering a little of the decline, and closing at a slight improvement.

Victoria and Tasmania wools may be quoted at 2½d to 3d lower—Sydney not quite so much. Good Cape wool has not suffered more than 1d to 1½d per lb.; inferior descriptions have been heavy to sell at more than this reduction. Greasy Adelaide recovered a little at the close, and from the large quantity of this kind offered, was throughout well supported, as were also skin wools.

Lambs' wool has ceased, for the moment, to excite any unusual competition.

Foreign buyers came more to our aid than we anticipated, though the aggregate taken for shipment may not come up to the proportion on some former occasion; we estimate the quantity about 10,000 bales.

We have already here for July sales about 30,000 bales, and the certainty of the market being again amply supplied at that time has no doubt tended to depress any speculative spirit, though the decline has induced some to buy more than they would otherwise have done.

The relative quantities arrived and exported during the four months ending 30th April are as follow:—

	1858. lbs.		1859. lbs.
Imports—Australian	6,105,517	......	9,397,591
Cape	3,979,931	......	2,372,858
East India	2,478,908	......	2,365,059
Total colonial imports	12,564,356	......	14,135,418
Foreign	7,997,311	......	10,903,105
Total import	20,561,667	......	25,038,523
Exports—Colonial	4,391,804	......	2,924,381
Foreign	451,242	......	3,799,546
Total export	4,843,046	......	6,723,927
Residue colonial	8,172,552	......	11,211,037
" all sorts imported...	15,718,625	......	18,327,493
Export of home growth ...	3,234,279	......	1,723,437

London, 4th June, 1859.

P.S.—8th June, 1859.

The low wool sales, held on the 7th and 8th instant, in continuation of the above, comprised

1142 bales East India
179 bales China,

which sold at prices fully equal to the average rates obtained at the last Liverpool sales; the better qualities were most sought after, but the proportion of low and inferior was very great.

About 1700 bales and ballots of other foreign wools were offered, including 150 bales goats and 416 ballots alpaca.

OILS, WHALEBONE, &c.

[MESSRS. BEVAN, COLE, AND HARRIS.]

Sperm oil	£95 per tun.
Head matter	105 ditto.
Sperm oil quite unsaleable. About 40 tuns offered at auction to day taken in at £95 10s.	
Southern whale oil, double compass ...	£34 per tun.
And elephant, single ditto......	£31 to 33 ditto.
Quite nominal.	
Polar whalebone	£450 per ton.
Southern ditto	350 ditto.
North-west ditto	380 ditto.
Not much doing.	
Linseed oil	28s. 3d. per cwt.
New South Wales tallow	51s. to 54s. ditto.
Sydney cocoanut oil	37s. to 38s. ditto.

London, 2nd June, 1859.

MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLE.

Wednesday Evening.

The amount of Customs duties paid to-day, is as follows:

Brandy	£764	7	4
Gin	213	11	0
Whisky	54	18	4
Rum	8.3	11	0
Wine	54	6	0
Tobacco and snuff	188	18	0
Cigars	13	15	0
Tea	0	14	0
Pilotage	19	12	8
Dues	3	0	0
Total	£2183	13	4

The Phœnician cleared to-day for London with 35,000 sovereigns.

We understand that some of the Banks have reduced the rate of exchange on London. Bills are now selling by them at 60 days' sight, 3 per cent. premium.

Tenders were received to-day by the Sydney Insurance Company for the purchase of £7520 Government Debentures, due July 1st, 1860. The highest tender was 3 per cent. premium, which was accepted.

By the Bombay we have our file of papers from England to the 18th of June. Money is very easy, and, although the Bank rate of discount is 3 per cent., short-dated bills are negotiated at 2¼ to 2½ per cent. The English Funds had improved about 2½ to 3 per cent. as compared with the rates ruling last month, because the quotations for consols are ex dividend. Australian securities appear to have been more sought after for investment. Government Debentures are from 1 to 1½ per cent. higher, and Bank shares have advanced from £1 to £2 per share.

From the *Globe* of 18th June we extract the following report of the money market on that day:—

City, 12 o'clock.—Although the increased inquiry for money experienced within the last few days has not imparted general activity to the discount market, the value of accommodation has slightly advanced. Instead of 2¼ per cent., the mercantile community have now to pay 2½ per cent. for the negociation of first-class bills. This charge being still ½ per cent. below the Bank of England minimum, the inquiries at that establishment continue limited, and it is, therefore, not surprising that the balance sheet issued by the authorities, for the week ending Wednesday last, should exhibit a further declension in the stock of "other securities." The principal feature of the present return, however, is the accumulation of public deposits, as usual at this period of the quarter. The increase within the week has exceeded a million and a quarter sterling, and there has been a corresponding decline in the private balances. These changes must have been fully anticipated, owing to the activity with which the revenue collections have proceeded.

In the market for Public Securities to-day a very limited business has been transacted, and renewed heaviness has been apparent. The advices from Prussia are still considered unfavourable. The market consequently has lost some of its buoyancy, but the Funds are still maintained at a high point. Consols are 92¾ 93⅛ ex div. The new Threes and the Reduced are 93¾ 93⅞.

Foreign Securities are rather flat, and only a few bargains have taken place.

A decline of nearly ¼ per. cent. took place on the Paris Bourse yesterday, the 3 per Cents. having closed at 62 50 for money, and 62 45 for account.

In the Foreign Exchanges yesterday afternoon there was no alteration of importance.

The amount of specie to be taken out by the Colombo on the 20th is £282,306, of which £1200 is in gold for Ceylon; £2814 in gold and £134,150 in silver for India; and £144,142 in silver for China and the Straits.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ending the 15th of June gives the following results when compared with the previous week:—

Public deposits	£8,577,343...Increase	...	£1,357,946
Other deposits...	14,797,501...Decrease	...	1,145,261
Rest	3,168,603...Increase	...	2,446
On the other side of the account:—			
Government securities	£11,281,376...Same as before.		
Other securities	18,712,469...Decrease	...	£337,443
Notes unemployed	11,216,970 Increase	...	609,435

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,524,215, being a decrease of £610,130; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £17,954,041, showing a decrease of £6,846 when compared with the preceding return.

Two o'clock.—The market for English securities continues rather heavy. Consols being 92¾ 92⅞. The New Threes and Reduced are 93¾ 93⅞. India Loan Debentures, 95; ditto Scrip, 93¾ 93⅞; ditto Bonds, 2 dis.; and Exchequer Bills, 23s to 26s prem. Bank Stock is 219.

Foreign securities are inactive, and prices are rather heavy. Turkish 6 per Cents. are 75 77; ditto New Loan, 61 63. Russian 4½ per Cents., 96. Sardinian, 81. Brazilian 5 per Cents., 101; ditto 4½ per Cents., 91½. Grenada Deferred, 5½; and Mexican, 18¼ 18⅜.

In the railway share market a very limited amount of business has been transacted, and in one or two instances prices have declined about ¼ to ½ per cent.

The following telegram was received at Mr. Reuter's office:—Paris, June 18th.—Three per Cent. Rentes, 62 35, 62 40. Inanimate.

The following is the latest prices quoted for colonial securities: Bank of New South Wales, 48 to 50. Union Bank, 53 to 53½. New South Wales Government debentures due in 1866, 99½ to 100½; due in 1871 to 1888, 99½ to 100½. Business done at 100 and 100½.

The latest London wool report is thus given in the *Home News* of the 18th of June. It appears that the decline in Sydney wool is about 1d. to 1½d. per lb.

Our public sales, which commenced on the 5th of May, closed on the 3rd of June, and the number of bales catalogued consisted of 8187 bales Australian, 27,958 bales Port Phillip, 4604 bales Van Diemen's Land, 13,785 bales Adelaide, 1568 bales Swan River, 75 bales New Zealand, and 6153 bales Cape; total, 62,330 bales.

The intimation conveyed in our last report that at the decline established buyers, both home and foreign, would be more willing to stock, has received confirmation by the result; as, considering the quantity offered, prices may be quoted on the average equal to the opening. Middle Port Phillips slightly recovered from the extreme depression to the extent of 1d; Sydney wool, on the contrary, although in small supply, declined about 1d to 1½d per lb.

Notwithstanding the unfavourable circumstances (which are apparent to all) our sales opened with a very large attendance of buyers, both home and foreign, the former at the established decline continued steady purchasers throughout, and, although the latter held aloof for a few days in hopes of a wider margin, it soon became apparent from their operations that they were light in stock, and hence confidence was imparted to all. Merchants met the market with less distrust, and home buyers were surprised, but received confidence at the spirit manifested by French operators, to whom we are indebted principally for the uniformity noted as the result of these sales. Belgium and Germany were but poorly represented, and operations for those markets may be almost quoted nil.

In the anticipation of July-August sales expected to comprise about 80,000 bales, it is gratifying to find buyers with confidence to operate—an evidence that the home trade is good, and that if the neutrality of this country can be secured, we may look with gratification for the future.

Opinions are various as to the range of prices likely to be current next July. In the absence of any political difficulties at home or abroad, present rates may be looked for except on Sydney and Cape, both of which may give way to the extent of about 1½d; it should be noted, however that a generally anticipated fall (in the absence of disturbing causes) rarely occurs; and as the July sales will comprise, with the sales just closed, nearly two-thirds of the clip, holders may look with confidence to quitting at fair market rates.

The *Mauritius Overland Commercial Gazette*, of 9th July, reports as follows on the markets:—

Exchange.—Owing to the present difficulty in the monetary transactions here and the departure of two mails last month, which gave opportunities to remitters up to the 24th ultimo, there have been very few transactions of any description.

Freights.—The appearance of a rise already mentioned in our last quotations, 20th ultimo, is fully borne out. The Thomas Hankey Junior and the Barracouta are the only two vessels at present on the berth, and the undermentioned rates are asked for, the former vessel has already 1500 bags sugar on board. There is up to the present moment very little sugar in the market, which accounts for the dullness in shipments, but still there is every chance of the rates quoted below being maintained. To London, £1 10s.; Australia, £2 to £2 5s.; Cape, £1 to £1 10s. France nothing doing. The Dunarland is on the berth for Melbourne, and is taking in cargo at £2 and £2 5s, the vessel being announced to sail in a full days, full or not.

Sugar.—The few parcels of the new crop that have arrived have found purchasers for Australia at very advantageous prices. The fine yellow at 7 dollars, and good yellow at 6 dollars 50 cents. The vacuum claired first quality, equal to Cossipore, has realised 9 dollars for all that can be delivered during this month. Little or nothing has been done in the remaining portion of the old crop, which amounts to about 2 millions of pounds.

Prices.

Vacuum claired 1st quality ...	9.
Vacuum claired 2nd quality ...	7.50—8.
Fine yellow	7.
Good yellow	6 50—
Middling ditto	5.75—6.

Sugar Exported.—Total shipped and left to 31st May, 1859. June. lbs., 230 281,866.

2 Portia, for London	799,764
3 Ellen, for Melbourne	598,484
4 Zoe, for Adelaide	513,739
7 Glendower, for Guam	625,413
8 Millbrook, for London	928,084
13 Solide, for Sydney	704,283
14 Symmetry, for Melbourne	149,798
29 St. Dunstan, for Algoa Bay	239,028

Total shipped and left to 7th July 1859. lbs. 234,880,465

Coffee.—Sales at 14 dollars to 14 dollars 50 cents, for good Ceylon and Java. Market fairly supplied.

Cordage.—First and second hands well stocked, and sales can only be realized at losing prices.

Tobacco.—Of leaf of all descriptions, there are ample supplies, that meet with little demand. Cavendish and Manila Segars are in the same case.

Wheat.—Doodah is scarce, but this scarcity is not much felt, owing to Persian having arrived in sufficient quantity to meet the requirements, 4 dollars 75 cents to 4 dollars 80 cents for fine Doodah, and 2 dollars 75 cents to 3 dollars per 100 lbs. for good Persian, having been the late figures obtained.

Importations from the 1st June to the 7th July.

Rice	bags 60,620
Gram	" 38,904

Philosophical Society of New South Wales.—Last night the monthly meeting of the Philosophical Society was held in the Hall of the Australian Library, in Bent-street, Mr. Cape in the chair. An essay was read by the Rev. William Scott, "On the Observatories of the Southern Hemisphere," which contained much elaborate information; after which, other papers of a similar character were brought forward, and successively made topics of conversation. The day of the monthly meeting of this society was altered from the second to the third Wednesday of the month. About sixteen members were present.

School of Arts, Balmain.—Yesterday evening Mr. C. Kemp delivered a lecture to the members of the School of Arts. The attendance was very large. The subject of the lecture was the journey from Alexandria to Suez, which was delivered *voca voce*, giving a description of the scenes and impressions of the journey across the Isthmus of Suez.

Grocers, storekeepers, druggists, and others, are requested to be punctual in their attendance at the sale, this day, Thursday, August 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock, at the Bank Auction Rooms, by John G. Cohen, comprising, damaged refined saltpetre, Compton bus, celebrated breakfast bacon, Europe rope, damaged American pea-jackets.—Adv.

Messrs. Chas. Moore and Co. request us to direct the attention of warehousemen, drapers, and the trade, to the sale of damaged sheetings, and general drapery, to take place at their Rooms, at 11 o'clock, sharp, this day.—Adv

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1489748

AUSTRALIAN JOINT STOCK BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given that interest is allowed by this Bank, on fixed deposits as follows, namely:—
At 5 per cent. per annum for a period of 6 months
4 " " " 3 months
For the greater convenience of depositors, Bank Post Bills, with interest added at these rates, respectively, are issued payable to order, and are thus negotiable at any moment.
By order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. RICHARDSON, general manager.

BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—
Paid-up capital £500,000
Reserved fund £190,000
This Bank allows interest upon deposits, if lodged for fixed periods, at rates varying from 3 to 5 per cent. per annum, and allows the immediate transfer of such portion of customers' balances as may not by them be immediately required to a deposit account, at the above rates of interest.
Dividends on shares in public companies, and interest on debentures, collected for customers free of charge.
Investments in colonial securities and also in those of Great Britain, effected.
The agency of Banks, either in the colonies or in England, undertaken on such terms as may be agreed upon.
Credits and drafts issued on England, America, and on the chief ports in the Eastern Seas, also upon all towns within the Australasian colonies.
ROBERT WOODHOUSE, secretary.
Bank of New South Wales, 1st November.

ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, AND AUSTRALIAN CHARTERED BANK.
(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1852.)
Paid-up capital £500,000
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
Per Annum.
Repayable on 7 days' notice ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto on 15 ditto ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto on 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto on 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto on 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)
Paid-up capital £1,260,000
Reserve fund 252,000
Interest will be allowed on fixed deposits, lodged after as under, viz.:—
Per Annum.
Subject to 7 days' notice of withdrawal ... 2½ per cent.
Ditto 15 ditto ... 3 ditto
Ditto 3 months' ditto ... 4 ditto
Ditto 6 ditto ditto ... 5 ditto
Ditto 12 ditto ditto ... 5½ ditto
GEORGE K. INGELOW, Manager.

AUSTRALIAN MUTUAL PROVIDENT SOCIETY. Established January 1st, 1849, and incorporated by Act of Parliament of New South Wales, for Granting Assurances on Lives, Present, Deferred, and Reversionary Annuities, and Endowments for Children and Old Age.
On the principle of Mutual Assurance and an Equitable Division of the whole of the Profits amongst all the members.
Directors.
Chairman—John Fairfax, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. Christie, Esq.
The Hon. Thomas Holt, Esq. | The Hon. J. Mitchell, Esq.
George King, Esq. | M. E. Murnin, Esq.
Medical Referee—Sprott Boyd, Esq., M.D.
Consulting Actuary.
Morris Birkbeck Pell, Esq., B.A., Sydney University.
Solicitor—M. Consett Stephen, Esq.
Bankers—The Australian Joint Stock Bank.
Actuary and Secretary—Robert Thomson, Esq.
Principal Office—Sydney, New South Wales.
The Rates of the Society are as low as is consistent with perfect security. ALL PROFIT ON EACH TRANSACTION REVERTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL CONCERNED.
Extracts from Life Assurance Tables.
Premiums to Assure £100, with bonus additions payable at death.

Annual Premium payable during Life.				Premiums to cease in Ten Years.			
Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.	Age	Prem.
20	£1 17 5	45	£3 16 0	20	£3 14 10	45	£6 6 0
30	2 8 2	55	5 12 2	30	4 13 8	55	8 5 0

For the rates for other ages, &c., see the Prospectuse of the Society. Policies effected under these tables which were then entitled to participate, received, at last investigation, BONUS ADDITIONS OF MORE THAN 3 PER CENT. PER ANNUM ON THE SUM ASSURED.
Tables for DEFERRED and REVERSIONARY ANNUITIES, for ENDOWMENTS for Children, for JOINT LIVES, ASSURANCES, and for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, will be found in the Prospectuses of the Society.
The Directors invite intending assurers to compare these Tables and the general facilities of this Society with those of other offices.
The Directors beg to draw attention to the important privileges accorded to the Society by Parliament, among which are (1st.) THE PROTECTION OF ALL ITS POLICIES against the operations of the Insolvent Laws, after a certain duration, to a gradual increasing amount.
(2nd.) THE PROTECTION OF POLICIES OF MARRIED WOMEN against the debts or control of their husbands.
(3rd.) SMALL ASSURERS being saved the expense of letters of administration.
Prospectuses, forms of proposal, and every information may be obtained at any of the agencies in this and in the other colonies, or at the principal office.
ROBERT THOMSON, Actuary and Secretary.
Hunter-street, Sydney, February 15, 1859.

DERWENT AND TAMAR MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
SYDNEY BRANCH.
Ships insured in this Company are warranted free from average under five pounds per cent, unless general.
Claims for losses or average are payable by the Company at three months after settlement of the same.
Claims for loss or damage are made payable in London if required, policies for the same being granted in triplicate.
Offices, Sydney Exchange, and Patent Slip Wharf, Sussex-street, where applications for insurances will be received.
TOWNS and DARLEY Agents.

THE NORTHERN ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
Established in 1836.
Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Capital, £1,260,000 sterling.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
RATES OF PREMIUM.
CLASS 1.—Brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied as dwelling or counting houses only, from 2s. 3d. to 5s. 9d. per cent. per annum.
CLASS 2.—brick or stone buildings—slated, metal, or shingled roofs, occupied for storing merchandise, or for purposes of trade, from 3s. 9d. to 7s 6d. per cent. per annum.
Buildings no included in either of the preceding classes, or if occupied for purposes of any hazardous or specially hazardous trade or calling, may be insured by special agreement.
Losses adjusted and paid in Sydney.
BUYERS and LEARMONTH, agents, 4, Charlotte-place.

THE GOULBURN HOTEL.—NATHAN MANDELSON respectfully informs his numerous friends and the public that he has resumed possession of the Goulburn Hotel, which will henceforth be conducted under his personal superintendence. This establishment has undergone a thorough renovation and re-decoration. Every room is newly furnished, and in every particular comfort and convenience have been carefully studied. The bar has been fitted up in magnificent style, with all the latest improvements: and the entire establishment will be lighted with gas. The hotel, in short, will be replete with every requisite, and in style and arrangement will be unequalled.
The proprietor has laid in a stock of wines, spirits, liqueurs, ales, beers, &c., all of the best possible description that judgment could select or money procure. Having resided for the past five years in Sydney, he has had opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with the import trade, and has availed himself of his experience to select his stock from the best houses.
The cuisine is under the direction of a first-rate French cook; and no pains will be spared to make this important department complete.
The utmost attention will be paid to travellers and visitors by the domestics of the establishment.
The stables have been placed under the care of a man of experience and reliability, and travellers may depend upon proper attention being paid to their horses.
The whole establishment will be superintended by the proprietor in person. He is happy to think that in times past he for many years gave complete satisfaction to his numerous friends and to the travelling public, and it will be his study now to make this establishment in every respect a first-class hotel, superior to any in the Australian colonies. Goulburn Hotel, Sloane-street, July 1st.

THE UNDERSIGNED, in returning thanks for past favours to the inhabitants of Bowenfels, District of Hartley, and the public generally, begs to notify that he ceases from this date to give any credit whatever. That all accounts, promissory notes, bills of sale, &c., overdue, must be paid at once; and that promissory notes to fall due must be met at maturity: all parties failing in doing so will be sued without distinction. Parties wishing goods for cash will do well to inspect the stock on hand, which will be found varied and extensive. JOHN M'LENNAN, Bowenfels, June 1st, 1859.

CITY MARKET GARDEN, Bourke-street South, Surry Hills.—The undersigned, in returning his sincere thanks to his numerous customers, and the public generally, for the patronage which they have formerly bestowed upon him, begs to inform them that he has this season, 1859, on hand, a collection of flowering and ornamental shrubs, fruit trees, vegetable and flower seeds, &c., so extensive and varied, that upon inspection it will be found to be unrivalled in the colony; and hopes by his promptness and attention in the execution of any orders that may be entrusted to his care, to ensure a continuance of their favours. It will be his special care to have all plants sent to the country, or neighbouring colonies, well and securely packed, and distinctly labelled. JOHN BAPTIST.

STOPPING TEETH.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL, Dentists (established 1842), have the pleasure to inform the public that their stopping possesses the following properties: It does not shrink; it resembles the colour of the enamel, and hardens in ten minutes after it is placed in the tooth; it is a painless operation. The colour of gold leaf having always been considered objectionable for front teeth, Messrs. Emanuel consider this discovery of great importance to those persons requiring the aid of the dentist. N.B.—Messrs. J. and M. EMANUEL continue to supply artificial teeth, from one to a complete set. Charges to meet the views of all classes. 183, George-street, near Hunter-street.

GLEBE DISPENSARY.—Mr. FRANCIS L. RILEY, Practical and Pharmaceutical Chemist and Apothecary (late resident apothecary, for the last seven years, at the Maitland Hospital), begs to inform the inhabitants of the Glebe and surrounding districts that, having taken the above well-known establishment, is now prepared to carry it on as a first-class chemist's and druggist's business, and render it replete, in every particular, with drugs and chemicals of the greatest purity.
Medical gentlemen and families will find this a most desirable establishment, at which they can rely on their prescriptions and recipes being carefully and accurately dispensed by Mr. R. personally.
N.B.—Teeth extracted, cupping, bleeding, &c. Horse, sheep, and cattle medicines.
A supply of Turon leeches on hand.
Patent medicines and perfumery, &c., &c., of every description.
Address—Glebe Dispensary, adjoining the University Hotel.

HOOPING COUGH, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, &c., instantly relieved, and in most cases effectually cured by the PECTORAL OXYMEL OF CARAGHEEN. Prepared exclusively by DAYRELL and CO., Apothecaries' Hall, opposite the Cathedral, Sydney; and sold by their appointed agents, Messrs. A. J. Watt and Co., opposite the Police Court; Mr. Rowling, Parramatta; Mr. Lipscombe, Maitland; Mr. Sampson chemist, Morpeth; Mr. Turner, Campbelltown.

CABINET and UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE.—WILLIAM DEAN, Cabinet Maker and Upholsterer, Market-street, Sydney, begs to call the attention of his town and country friends, and the public generally, to his stock of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of DRAWING, DINING, BEDROOM, LIBRARY, HALL, and KITCHEN FURNITURE, of which he has great variety and at moderate prices.
Iron bedsteads, with hair, cocoa, flax, and straw mattresses
Children's cribs and swing cotts, in various patterns and sizes
Gilt chimney glasses, toilet ditto, in different designs
China matting, floorcloth, door mats, gig rugs, hearth rugs, hassocks, &c.
☞ Ships' cabins fitted up. Cabin furniture, &c.
W. Dean takes this opportunity of thanking his friends for past favours and hopes to retain their patronage and recommendation. Personal attention will be paid to every order.
☞ DEAN'S Furniture House, Market-street, Sydney (opposite the Waterloo Stores).
☞ Wanted an Apprentice to the Upholstery.

ELEY'S AMMUNITION comprises every description of Sporting and Military Ammunition.
DOUBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS, as originally invented by them, are particularly adapted for use in India, where the caps are often allowed to remain a long time on the nipples of rifles and fowling-pieces, the ignition being at all times safe and certain, whilst in humid weather the discharge is as instantaneous as with ordinary caps on the driest day. For testimonials as to their value for shooting in India see Colonel Jacob's work on "Rifles and Projectiles."
PATENT WIRE CARTRIDGES for killing game at long distances; also, the GREEN CARTRIDGE, made with the largest drop shot and mould shot, will be found very effective at large game, where the sportsman has not a rifle in the field.
Also, chemically prepared Cloth and Felt Gun-waddings, to prevent the leading of guns. Cartridge Cases for breech-loading shot guns and Ball Cartridges for Prince's and other breech-loading rifles, muskets, pistols, &c.
ELEY BROTHERS, Sole Contractors to the War Department for Waterproof Military Caps, Cartridges and Taps for Colt's, Adams', and other Revolvers, Jacob's Rifle Shell Tubes, &c., Gray's Inn Road, London (wholesale only).

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S SELECT PERFUMERY.—The great celebrity of J. G. and Co.'s fashionable Perfumery, and the esteem in which it is held by the nobility and gentry, is justly owing to the superior quality of the articles, and the scrupulous care bestowed in the process of manufacture. The following are strongly recommended for general use.
J. G. and CO'S PATENT TRICHOSARON, the most serviceable hair brush for the toilet, cleanses the hair thoroughly without irritating the skin, and sensibly improves the growth and vigour. Ladies especially will find the operation of dressing the hair greatly facilitated by using the Trichosaron.
J. G. and Co.'s CHERRY TOOTH PASTE, superior to any tooth powder, is universally approved for cleansing and preserving the teeth.
J. G. and Co.'s JOCKEY CLUB PERFUME, unrivalled for its powerful and exquisite fragrance.
J. G. and Co.'s TOILET VINEGAR, Eau de Cologne, the Bride's Bouquet, Fountain, and assorted choice perfumes for the handkerchief.
J. G. and Co.'s Real old Brown Windsor Soap, and fancy soap tablets, golden oil, moelline, and oil columbia for the hair.
Sold retail by all perfumers and chemists. Export Warehouses, 12, Three King Court, Lombard-street, London.

IRONMONGERY.—C. F. EDWARDS begs to inform storekeepers and others that they can be supplied with goods of the best quality at prices to defy competition. All orders will be punctually attended to. 598 and 600, George-street, Sydney, eight doors south of Bathurst-street.

BLACKSMITHS and Wheelwrights will find a large assortment of best Iron, Axle Blocks and Boxes, Horse Nails, Steel, Files, Rasps, Paints, and Oil, &c., &c., at C. F. EDWARDS, 598, George-street, Sydney.

EARTHENWARE and GLASS supplied to Storekeepers at reduced prices by C. F. EDWARDS, 598 and 600, George-street, Sydney.

CARPENTERS will find on inspection that the best and cheapest TOOLS are to be purchased at C. F. EDWARDS' tool warehouse, 598, George-street South.

FURNISHING IRONMONGERY of every description at low prices. C. F. EDWARDS, 598 and 600, George-street South.

ON SALE by the undersigned, wholesale and retail—
Gold oak leaf lace, of various breadths
Gold navy ditto, ditto
Gold Austrian wave ditto, ditto
Gold embroidered crowns, anchors, cannons, grenades, &c.
Gold embroidered navy, military, medical, and commissariat ornaments
Gold shoulder cord
Gold braid, &c.
Gold embroidered buttons
Gold and silver livery bands
Gold tinsel lace and tassels
English and French cap peaks and straps
Tissue paper (by the ream only)
Military and navy caps made to order.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, hat manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street; also at the Branch Establishment, 64, Market-street.

NOW LANDING, by the undersigned, ex Siam.—14 cases of the best and most fashionable black and drab HATS; black, blue, and tweed cloth CAPS; fancy silk and velvet ditto.
Every description of hats made to order.
Country storekeepers are reminded that they can get the sizes only that they may want, and thus avoid the accumulation of bad stock.
B. MOUNTCASTLE, manufacturer and importer, 319, George-street; also, at the Branch Establishment, 64, Market-street.

EX CALDERA.—Messrs. THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO. are in receipt of the following assortment of choice goods for Gentlemen's wear:—
Dress and evening ties, in gauze, tissue, embroidered, Eton, gossamer, Eglinton, &c., &c.
Dress shirts—plain and fancy fronts
Kid gloves, 2s. 9d. per pair—white, straw, and lavender
Coats—Tasmanian, chester
Oxford frock
Fancy milton
Melbourne riding.
Suits, in Cheviot tweed
Hairline ditto
Shepherds' plaid.
Overcoats—Beaver raglan
Witney talma
Sardinian cape.
Boys' and youths' clothing, in every fabric. Also,
Solid leather portmanteaus
Best basil ditto
Registered folding ditto
Expanding coat bags
Enamelled ditto
Travelling bags (fitted up).
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

EX CALDERA.—Just received,
Haberdashery, a well-assorted stock
Skirt steel, in white, black, and scarlet
Skirt cord, Victoria
Skirt bands, white, black, and drab
Opera tassels, white and coloured
Fancy dress buttons.
Also, will be landed and exhibited TO-MORROW (Friday) a beautiful selection of Honiton, Limerick, and Maltese setts, &c., in every variety.
N.B.—The above having been landed, are now open and ready for inspection.
THOMPSON, SYMONDS, and CO., George and Barrack streets.

STEEL PETTICOATS.—Just received, at Mrs. MAY'S nearly opposite the Post Office.

LIST OF PRICES for R. C. ARDERN'S Monster DRAPERY SALE.
MANCHESTER DEPARTMENT.
Yard-wide longcloths, 3d.
Very superior ditto, 4d.
50 pieces of Welsh flannel, 12½d, worth 1s. 6d.—a great bargain
2 cases brown holland, at 5½d., very cheap
3 ditto ditto ditto dressed, from 6½d.
Pinafore diaper, 5½d.
Dress linings, 2½d., all colours
White tablecloths, two yards square, 2s. 11d.
350 8-4 damask ditto, 4s. 11d., worth 8s. 6d.
8-4 Victoria tablecloths, 9s. 11d. each
Fringed toilet covers, 7½d.
White sheeting, two yards wide, 7½d.
Extra stout ditto, 9½d.
10-4 toilet quilts, only 7s. 6d.
11-4 counterpanes, 4s. 6d.
10-4 Whitney blankets, 7s. 6d. per pair
Ditto ditto super, 8s. 11d.
11-4 military ditto, 11s. 9d.
3 bales 11-4 ditto, super, 12s. 9d.
White dimity, 4½d. per yard
2 bales stout cotton ticks, slightly damaged, only 5½d.
Window damasks, 12½d.
Huckaback, all flax, 6½d.
DRESS DEPARTMENT.
1 case merino dresses, all at 4s. 11d.
2 ditto ditto ditto, very fine, 5s. 11d. for 9 yards
150 figured lustre dresses, only 6s. 9d.
7-4 French twills, 7s. 6d. the dress of 8 yards
2 cases check tweed dresses, only 6s. 11d. each
250 fancy dresses, a new material, 8s. 11d. for 16 yards
30 pieces check French delaine, 9½d. per yard
1 case ditto ditto Llamas, all at 10½d.
5 cases Norwich checks and crossovers, in various styles and fabrics, all at 12½d.
The Alliance, flounced robe, 15s. 9d, for 18 yards, very choice
2 cases of fine black coburgs, all at 8½d. worth 1s.
Hoyle's dark prints, 4½d. wide width
Ditto spring patterns, 3s. 10d. for 8 yards
Moreens, all colours, 1s. 2½d. per yard.
MANTLES, SILKS, AND SHAWLS.
R. C. A. invites particular attention to the following, being an early shipment of spring goods.
Ladies' cloth and tweed mantles, from 6s. 11d.
Ditto ditto, very choice, new shape, 18s. 9d.
The new "Bermonse," 21s. 6d., worth 42s.
Children's cloth ditto, at half price
Real Genoa velvet ditto, from 38s. 6d., in plain and richly embroidered
Rich black ducape, 2s. 7½d., worth 3s. 6d.
Ditto coloured fancies, 3s. 1½d. wide width
The new mantilla shawl, 11s. 6d.
Cachmere and llama long ditto, from 7s. 6d.
Turnovers, from 1s. 3d. each.
FANCY AND HOSIERY DEPARTMENT
Worked muslin collars, 7½d. each
300 ditto cambric, very rich, 1s. 9½d., worth 2s. 9d.
Richly worked collaretts, 2s. 3d. each
50 dozen crotchet collars, 1s., worth 2s.
Cambric habit shirts, 3s. 11d., very handsome
A beautiful stock of sleeves, habit shirts, sets, collaretts, collars, &c., &c., in every make
Bugle and crape sets, from 6s. 11d.
Moire antique parasols, from 2s. 6d. each
Our unlimited stock of French and Coventry bonnet ribbons will be sold at the following prices—6½d., 8½d., 10½d.
One case of ladies' French kid gloves will be sold at 14s. 9d. per dozen, or 1s. 3½d. per pair
130 dozen ladies' stout white cotton hose, 5d., worth 9½d.
Men's brown cotton socks, very stout, 5½d.
100 dozen men's grey lambs' wool, 8½d., worth 1s. 2d.
Men's lambs' wool shirts, 2s. 6d., worth 3s. 9d.
Trimmings, in endless variety.
SLOP DEPARTMENT.
Men's doe trousers, 5s. 11d. per pair
Boys' ditto ditto, 4s. 6d.
Ditto ditto ditto, very superior, 5s. 11d.
Men's millers moleskin, 5s. 3d.
Ditto drab ditto, 3s. 11d.
Ditto Scotch twill shirts, slightly damaged, 2s. 3d.
Boys' ditto ditto, 1s. 6½d.
Men's white shirts, from 2s. 11d.
Ditto regatta ditto, from 2s. 6d.
Two cases of West of England doeskin, from 2. 11d., in all the new patterns
Mantle cloths, in brown or grey, 1½ yards wide, from 4s. 11d.
Millers' moleskin, 1s. 4d., worth 2s.
In the millinery, underclothing, and children's dress department will be found some astonishing bargains too numerous to particularise.
R. C. ARDERN, General Draper and Importer, South Head Road.
N.B.—R. C. A. recommends all ladies to obtain a list of prices at the shop door, to prevent confusion.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE MILLION.—Monster Drapery Sale.—In consequence of the winter season being so far advanced, the undersigned has succeeded in buying some very large parcels at an enormous discount off English cost, and in order to effect a rapid return, has determined upon having a Monster Clearing-out Sale, in which he has included his present valuable stock at a great reduction. Every article is marked in plain figures.
The proprietor, in submitting this magnificent lot of goods, begs to remind the public at large that such an opportunity rarely occurs, the goods all being new, fresh, and fashionable. R. C. ARDERN, general draper and importer.

FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—LAST WEEK of the GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE of GENERAL WINTER DRAPERY, at ARGYLE HOUSE, 331 and 333, George-street, one door north of Wynyard-street.
HOBBS, HOARE, and MACKAY beg to call the attention of town and country buyers to the following list of useful winter drapery, the whole of which must be cleared out without reserve, as the sale will POSITIVELY CLOSE at the END of THIS WEEK.
9-4 blankets, 7s. 6d. per pair
10-4 super blankets, from 9s. 6d.
Welsh flannels, from 7½d. per yard
Welsh flannels, very fine, 1s. 0½d. and 1s. 4½d. per yard
Fine longcloth, 3½d. per yard
India longcloth, 3s. 11d. per dozen
Horrocks' longcloth, from 4½d. per yard
Wide-width sheetings, from 10½d. per yard
8-4 table damask, 1s. 6½d. per yard
8-4 unbleached table damask, 1s. 6½d. per yard
Linen huckaback towelling, 6½d. ditto
White furniture dimities, from 5½d. ditto
4½-inch white cotton toilet fringe, from 2½d. per yard
Brown hollands, from 6½d. per yard
Wide-width prints, 4½d. per yard
Earlston ginghams, checked, 6½d. per yard
Coloured coburgs, 7½d. per yard, worth 1s.
Wide French twills, 9½d. per yard
6-4 wool plaids, 12½d. per yard, worth 2s.
French merinos, 2s. 4½d. and 2s. 6½d., worth 3s. 9d.
Real French delaines, the finest manufactured, 12½d., worth 2s.
Printed delaines, 5s. 10d. the full dress
Hoyle's printed delaines, fast colours, 6½d. per yard
Coloured alpacas, 6½d. per yard
A large lot of fancy dresses, various fabrics, to be sold a great bargain
Flounced tweed robes (18 yards), from 12s. 6d. to 18s. 6d., former prices 25s. to 42s.
Real Irish poplins, 2s. 6½d. per yard, worth 3s. 9d.
200 yards rich black satinette, a great bargain, 3s. 11d. per yard, worth 7s. 6d.
A few evening colours, in rich moire antique, to be sold at half-price
Fancy head dresses in velvet and chenille, to be sold very cheap
Ladies' merino vests from 2s. 3d.
Women's white cotton hose, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 5s. 9d. per dozen
Men's brown cotton half-hose, from 4s. 6d. per dozen
Men's grey lambswool half-hose, 8s. 9d. per dozen
Men's merino shirts, from 2s.
Men's lambswool shirts from 2s. 9d.
Men's white shirts, 2s. 9d., 3s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.
Brown moire antique parasols from 3s. 9d.
A large lot of wool sleeves, only 3d. per pair
3000 remnants of all kinds, to be sold during the week, a great bargain
1500 coloured straw bonnets to be sold from 1s. 6d.
Bonnet ribbons, 6½d. and 7½d. per yard.
MANTLE DEPARTMENT.
The remaining portion of our stock of ladies' and children's black and coloured cloth and tweed mantles and jackets will be sold at half-price.
The above goods are warranted perfectly sound, and in first-rate condition.
Note the address—ARGYLE HOUSE, 331 and 333, George-street, one door north of Wynyard-street.

EVERY description of Ladies' Bonnets and Hats, artificial flowers, feathers, and millinery; also men's panama, cabbagetree, felt, and other hats, in quantities to suit the trade. GREGORY, CUBITT, and CO., manufacturers and importers, Wynyard-street, Sydney, and 15, Aldermanbury, London.

FLOORCLOTHS, FLOORCLOTHS, CARPETS, CARPETS.—Buy your Carpets at PARKER and BATES', the cheapest house in Sydney. London Carpet and Floorcloth Warehouse, next Purkis and Lambert's, 355, George-street.
PARKER and BATES, proprietors.

TO SETTLERS and STOREKEEPERS.—The undersigned have constantly ON HAND—
Woolpacks, 10 to 10½ lb.; woolbagging, all widths
Bags, sewing twine, fine and coarse
Sheepshears, Sorby's and Wilkinson's
Sugars, rice, tea, flour, and tobacco
Mole trousers, Scotch twill shirts
Wines and spirits, &c.
And every article requisite on a station.
JAMES MORT and CO., 175, Pitt-street.

J. G. WALLER and CO., of Wynyard-square, have now on SALE, some magnificent samples of Champagne, both in pints and quarts; also, sparkling Hock, sparkling Moselle and Claret, which they can strongly recommend.

COLONIAL NEGROHEAD TOBACCO DEPOT.—The undersigned has constantly on SALE M'Cormick's, Norrie's, and most of the first and second class brands of colonial negrohead tobacco; some of which is equal to American, at one-third the price. FERRIS and SON, 239, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.

ORANGES! ORANGES! ORANGES!—Notice to Growers and Shippers.—The undersigned are open to receive consignments at their usual commission.
KNIGHT, BROTHER, fruit merchants and importers, 10, Western Market, Melbourne.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT of Hair Pads, Walking Sticks, at J. EVE'S, 171, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

AN INVOICE of Hair Pads and Frizzets, for SALE, at J. EVE'S, 171, Bourke-street East, Melbourne.

WOOLBAGGING.—For SALE, by the undersigned. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-pl.

FOR SALE, a good Hunting Silver Lever WATCH, by Dent. Price £4 10s. ALEX. MOORE and CO.

CITY PLASTER and CEMENT STORE.—Slates, Lead, Fire-bricks, Guttering, Granite Flagging, Chimney-pieces, &c.; flagging for verandah; slating battens, shingles, sheet zinc. R. WYNNE, New Pitt-street, Circular Quay.

PATENT PORTLAND CEMENT, Robins and Co.'s brand
J. Bazley White, Brothers', superfine plaster of paris
Sir William Maxwell's roman cement.
Just landed, and on SALE at W. PATTEN'S Australian Marble Works, 342 and 344, Pitt-street, Sydney.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—The undersigned, having been appointed agent in this colony for Messrs. R. Hornsby and Sons, manufacturers of agricultural machinery, Spittlegate Iron Works, Grantham, Lincolnshire,—are prepared to receive orders for any description of farming implements, steam-engines, &c. Illustrated catalogues can be obtained upon application to RAYMOND, and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.
N.B.—A shipment of various articles expected immediately.

RICE.—Best Java table Rice, in 1 cwt., 1½ cwt., and 2 cwt. bags.
For SALE by RAYMOND and CO., Lyons'-buildings, George-street.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, the following unstocked STATIONS, viz.:—
CARNARVON CREEK.—Consisting of seven compact blocks of first-class sheep country, Leichhardt District.
ROODS BAY.—Consisting of four blocks of really good fattening country, a first-rate cattle run; close to water carriage.
All the above stations are well watered, and can be recommended to parties in search of new country.
RAYMOND and CO.

FOR SALE by the UNDERSIGNED—
First-class store sheep
Ditto ditto cattle.
Apply to RAYMOND and CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street, Sydney.

FOR SALE, by the undersigned, FLOUR, of a superior description, in bags of 200 lbs. each, received from W. Bradley's, Esq., mill, Goulburn. FLOWER, SALTING, and CO., agents.

TO PUBLICANS and others.—For SALE—a bargain—an excellent pewter-top COUNTER, with four-motion Beer-engine; also two Spirit-fountains, with a superior lot of shelving—all equal to new. To be seen at J. CURBY'S furniture rooms, Pitt-street.

BOXES.—TO SOAP and CANDLE MAKERS, Wine Merchants, Cordial Manufacturers, and Exporters.—A large stock of every size always on hand, at reduced rates. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Branch Timber Yard, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

TURNERY of every description and design. W. FAIRFAX and SON, Bathurst-street, opposite the new Cathedral.

FIREWOOD.—All the TIMBER on some newly cleared ground at Manly Beach, about fifteen minutes' walk from water carriage, can be taken away at One Shilling a ton. For further particulars be at Mr. GROCOTT'S Hotel, Manly Beach, by the 10.20 steamer, on SATURDAY next—wet or dry. There is a good chance for lime burners—plenty of shell in the lagoon, five minutes' walk from the timber. The trees are all down.

CIRCULAR QUAY SAW MILLS and Timber Yard.—To Architects, Contractors, Builders, Coachmakers, Cabinetmakers, Wheelwrights, &c.—A large and varied assortment of foreign and colonial TIMBER, doors, sashes, architraves, mouldings, shingles, laths, battens, and palings; French doors, blinds, &c. W. H. ROLFE.

WHITTELL'S WEIGH-BRIDGE.—The undersigned has, at considerable expense, imported a Weighbridge, through the house of Messrs. Baines, of George-street, for the purpose of weighing coals, colonial produce, &c., &c. Also, will weigh goods of any description, to the extent of four tons each time, at the rate of 1s. per load.
Observe, the allowance now made to the extent of two shillings per ton of COALS or load of WOOD, cash on delivery.
N.B.—The object is thus to do away with the cost of collection, &c.
Please refer to the list of prices below:—
£1 16s. per ton for the best screened Newcastle coals
£1 12s. per ton for the best household coals, recommended
£1 8s. per ton for second quality, very good
19s. blacksmiths', through a large screen
21s. bakers' billet wood, 70 to the load
£1 per load for the best ironbark, in billets, junks, or cut
18s. ditto, for second quality of wood
Charcoal, coke, and breeze, equally cheap.
WHITTELL'S Fuel Sheds, Bathurst-street West.

TO THE INHABITANTS of Redfern, and Chippendale, and Botany Road.—Orders will be taken for COALS, WOOD, and other FUEL, at Mr. FISHER'S residence, James-street East, Redfern; also at the Post Office, and at the Stirling Castle, Redfern.

COAL and WOOD YARD, Circular Quay.—ROBERT FISHER begs to inform his friends and the public that he has opened a depot for the sale of coal, wood, and other fuel, and that he will be happy to supply families with the best quality on the most reasonable terms. R. FISHER, Circular Quay. N.B.—Free goods of every description stored and sold on commission.

COAL.—Genuine A. A. Company's, carefully picked and screened; Charcoal, Coke, Billet and Cut Wood, Lime, Hay, Corn, Chaff, and Bran—delivered on the shortest notice. J. P. ELLIOTT and CO., Woolloomooloo Bay.

LIME.—Superior Coral Lime in the Roach. H. J. BLAXLAND, Albion Wharf.

AMERICAN DOORS and Sashes. MOSES MOSS, Wynyard-lane.

TO BE SOLD cheap, a HOUSE and SHOP (freehold). Apply to 66, Palmer-street.

MALT, 7s. per bushel; Labrador SALMON, in casks, 4d. per lb., fine sample. H. SELFE, New Pitt-st.

23-ACRE FARM for SALE, with improvements, 10 miles from Sydney. H. SELFE, New Pitt-street.

ROBERT YOUNGER'S EDINBURGH ALE.—For SALE, by the undersigned, just landed in excellent condition. MACKINTOSH, HIRST, and CO., 13, Macquarie-place.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NOTICE.—THE WINDSOR FERRY.—The Commissioners of the Windsor Road Trust (under the authority of the Government) will, on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house, Windsor, cause a lease of the dues to arise from the Windsor Ferry, for three years, commencing from the 1st day of November next, to be sold by public auction.
The lessee will be required to find a suitable punt and ferry boat, such punt to be forty-four feet in length (exclusive of the flaps), and fifteen feet in width, and both are to become the property of the Commissioners at the expiration of the lease.
Also the lessee and two responsible persons to be approved of by the Commissioners, will be required to enter into a bond, in double the amount of the rent, and a warrant of attorney for the due observance and performance of the conditions of the lease, and punctual payment of the rent, by equal monthly instalments.
Further information may be obtained from the undersigned, at his office, George-street, Windsor.
WILLIAM WALKER, Secretary W. R. T.
August 8th, 1859.

Watches, Clothing, Firearms, Whips, Saddles, &c.
ALEXANDER MOORE and CO. will sell by auction, at the Mart, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Gold and silver watches
Gold guard and albert chains, rings, &c.
2 boxes stored goods
Double and single guns, pistols, &c.
Whips, saddles, and sundries.
Terms, cash.

C. ADRAIN will sell by auction, on the premises, corner of King and Elizabeth streets, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
Set household furniture, viz., large dining table, large chimney glass, cheffonier, sofa, couch, chairs, engravings, bedsteads, kitchen utensils, and sundries too numerous to insert.

To Butchers.
G. M. PITT has received instructions from Mr. Charles Euther, to sell by auction, on SATURDAY next, the 13th instant, at Mr. John Fullagar's, at 12 o'clock,
170 head prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

Martyns Horse and Carriage Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN holds a regular SALE BY AUCTION every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock precisely
All parties sending horses or other stock, carriages, &c. are requested to forward written instructions previous to sale, stating brands, age, qualification, &c., and amount of reserve, otherwise a sale will be effected to the highest bidder.
N.B.—No responsibility whatever incurred by accidents in trying or breaking-in horses.

THURSDAY'S General Sale.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN will sell by auction, at the Bazaar, 246, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
The usual variety of saddle and harness horses, carriages, gigs, dogcarts, spring carts, drays, trucks, harness, saddlery, &c.

Horse, Dogcart, and Harness.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, 4 years old, stands 15 hands 3 inches high, good in harness, and a first-rate dogcart horse.
Also, a nearly new and fashionable dogcart, built to order, and in good condition,
With a nearly new set of silver-mounted harness.
To be sold in one lot, or separately.

Phaeton or Gig Horse.
MR. CHARLES MARTYN has received instructions from T. E. Lance, Esq., to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A bay gelding, good in single or double harness and saddle.

To Breeders of first-class Sheep.
Merino Rams.
Ex Centurion.
MR. C. MARTYN has received instructions from Mr. J. B Rundle to sell by auction, at the Bazaar, on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 12 o'clock,
15 first-class merino rams, just arrived per Centurion, from the celebrated flock of Messrs. Sturgeon, of Grays.
Messrs. Sturgeon's flock is so well-known that any comment from the auctioneer is unnecessary. They can be inspected at the Bazaar.

HORSE BAZAAR, Pitt and Castlereagh streets, Sydney
Established 1847.
BURT and CO. hold a regular sale by auction every day at 11 o'clock.
Horses intended for sale should arrive at the Bazaar, accompanied by instructions, one day previous, in order to be properly dressed, tried, and shown.
The usual cash advances on invoices of saddlery, gigs, carriages, and other vehicles intended for unreserved sale, for which there is ample room under cover.
The private livery stables adjoin the Castlereagh-street entrance, and are wholly distinct from the sale stables.

THURSDAY'S Horse Sale.
At Burt and Co.'s Bazaar, Pitt and Castlereagh streets.
BURT and CO. will sell by auction, at their Bazaar, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
A number of hackneys and roadsters
Several useful light harness horses
And a few heavy draught horses.
Also,
Gigs, dogcarts, drays, trucks, &c.

Parramatta.
Sheep. Sheep. Sheep.
500 Fat Wethers.
MR. JOHN TAYLOR has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Market-place, Parramatta, on FRIDAY next, the 12th August, 1859, at 11 o'clock,
500 fat wethers.
N.B.—To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Imperative Sale by Auction.
Eighteen Acres One Rood and Twenty-seven Perches of Land.
At the risk of Jacob Beavis, the former Purchaser.
MR. JOHN TAYLOR will sell by public auction, without reserve, at Mr. A. Payten's, Australian Arms, Church-street, Parramatta, on TUESDAY, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
At the risk of Jacob Beavis, and by his agreement dated 23rd day of May, 1859,
18 acres 1 rood and 27 perches of land, situate in the parish of the Field of Mars, being part of the Marian Estate, near the properties of Messrs. Mills, Stephens, and Spurway, and within a short distance from the Kissing Point Road.
Further particulars may be obtained by applying at the Office of the Auctioneer, Church-street, Parramatta.

Superior Basket Ware.
To Basket Makers, Fancy Ware Dealers, and others,
For Unreserved Sale, FRIDAY next, 12th instant.
PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
W. S. in diamond,
Nos. 1 to 3—3 bales well assorted basket-ware, viz.—
Square market, 1 and 2 handles
Oval ditto, ditto
Square coloured, ditto
Ditto market bridge
Paper baskets
Toy ditto
Baby cross-bars
Ditto openwork
Doll cradles
Rattles
American baskets
Baby linen ditto
Straw baskets
Rush ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Elkington's Plated Ware
Papier Mache Ware.
To Jewellers, Fancy Repositories, Dealers, and others.
Day of Sale, FRIDAY (To-morrow), the 12th instant.
PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
2 casks Elkington's superior plated ware, consisting of
Cruet stands
Cake baskets
Toast racks
Candlesticks
Trays
Salvers
Table spoons
Tea ditto
Mustard ditto
Salt ditto
Dessert and table forks.
1 case papier mache ware, consisting of
Desks
Workboxes
Tablets
Trays
Tables, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Dogcart.
PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
1 superior dogcart.
The first lot to be offered.
Terms, cash.

Patent Weighing Machine.
Gold Scales.
PEEK and FOTHERINGHAM will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 214, George-street, on FRIDAY next, the 12th instant, at 11 o'clock,
One of Pooley and Son's patent weighing machines, to weigh one ton
One very superior set gold scales.
Terms, cash.

Weekly Produce Sale—FRIDAY, 12th August.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, Horns, &c.
MESSRS. DURHAM and IRWIN will sell by auction, at their Produce Stores, 66, King-street West, at 11 o'clock prompt,
Bales of wool
Paunches of tallow
Sheepskins
Hides
Horns, shank bones, hair, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Under Distress for Rent, and by order of Mortgagee, under Bill of Sale.
NEWMAN and ROBERTS will sell by auction, at the late Prince Albert Hotel, Castlereagh-street, opposite old Court House, THIS DAY, at 12 noon, prompt,
Bar counter, metal top; 4-motion beer-engine; household furniture and effects, consisting of chests drawers, pictures, chairs, iron bedsteads, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, dressing tables, looking-glasses, sofas, stretchers, American stove, culinary utensils, &c., &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

The Building lately used as The Mariners' Church,
On the Eastern side of the Circular Quay.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, on the Ground, THIS DAY, the 11th of August, at 2 o'clock p.m. prompt, prior to the cargo of Deals, ex Hegvig,
The building lately used as the Mariners' Church, on the east side of the Circular Quay.
Terms and conditions at sale.

An Allotment on the Glebe Road.
Part of Bishopthorpe.
Near the junction of Francis-street.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
An allotment of land on the west side of the Glebe, near the junction of Francis-street, bounded on one side by the public-house known by the sign of "Help me through the World."
The allotment is No. 21 of section 7—is nearly all fenced in, and partly cultivated.
The frontage to the Glebe Road is 30 feet, and to Derby-place 120 feet. A good spot for business premises.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 11th August.
Bath Bricks, ex Siam.
MESSRS. BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Messrs. Macnamara, Son, and Co.'s Wharf, Windmill-street, THIS DAY at 11 o'clock prompt,
50 cases bath bricks, now landed, ex Siam.
Terms at sale.

The Wreck of the clipper ship VIRGINIA, as she now lies on the beach at New Nantucket Island, in latitude 0·3 N. and 176·10 40 West longitude.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
By order of Captain Withers,
The wreck of the United States clipper-built ship VIRGINIA, of 762 tons register, now registered in the Port of Liverpool, England, four years old, with all her sails, rigging, anchors, chains, boats, apparel stores, arms, &c., &c., as they lie on the beach at the island of New Nantucket, where she was wrecked on the 16th of May last.
The captain left sixteen men on the island to save all that could be obtained from the wreck. She had provisions on board for twenty-six people for fourteen months; a new set of sails, never bent, and other spare sails. She had three anchors to three chains; two chains are 110 fathoms long, one being 1¼-inch, and the other 1½-inch; the third chain is 75 fathoms of 1-inch. Her pumps are of a new patent, capable of discharging a ton of water per minute by four men. She has two water tanks of ¼-inch iron, made to hold 7000 gallons. She was strongly metalled two years since to 20 feet aft and 19 feet forward. On board were two guns, known as long 4-pounders, and two 2-pounders, besides sundry small-arms.
After the sale of the wreck, the two chronometers (more or less damaged) will be sold, on the same account.
Terms at sale.

Day of Sale, 11th August.
Two Houses in Elizabeth-street South, opposite the Haymarket.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, THIS DAY, August 11th, at 11 o'clock,
Two brick-built houses, being the third and fourth south of the Cheshire Cheese public-house, in Elizabeth-street South.
One house contains four rooms, a shop, and kitchen, let at 20s. per week. The other a private house, containing five rooms and kitchen, let at 11s. per week.
Title satisfactory.
Terms at sale.

The Cargo of Deals, ex Hedvig,
Captain Sjogven, from Gefle.
On account of whom it may concern.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD are instructed to sell by auction, on the Circular Wharf, opposite the Ice House, THIS DAY, the 11th day of August, at 2 o'clock p.m.,
The cargo of deals, imported by the ship Hedvig, now landed on the wharf, more or less discoloured by sea water, and on account of whom it may concern.
The cargo consists of
1114 deals, 3 x 11, 42,336 super feet.
2542 ditto, 3 x 9, 79,452 "
1246 ditto, 3 x 8, 32,928 "
900 ditto, 3 x 7, 22,444 "
1130 ditto, 2½ x 7, 23,600 "
100 ditto, 2½ x 11, 1,828 "
390 ditto, 2½ x 9, 20,000 "
536 ditto, 1½ x 9, 8,000 "
437 ditto, 1½ x 8, 6,000 "
421 ditto, 1½ x 7, 4,764 "
8816
Terms at sale.

The superior first-class schooner, STAG. 52 tons register, carrying 80 tons on a draft of only 7 feet 3 inches.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
The very superior, fast-sailing, colonial-built schooner, STAG, now lying alongside the Commercial Wharf, at the foot of King-street; with all her sails, boats, rigging, and other apparel.
This vessel was built at the Macleay River, by Mr. William Sutherland, only three years since, and he has been part owner ever since, paying the greatest attention to her.
She is now to be sold without reserve, to close a partnership account.
Persons on the look out for a thorough good colonial-built vessel would do well to inspect this craft. The master on board will show the vessel. She is metalled with 18 and 20 ounces Muntz metal.
Terms at sale.

Europe Rope.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at their Rooms, 362, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon,
25 coils Europe rope, assorted.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Saddlers, and others.
FRIDAY, 12th instant.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Columbine, from London.
Damaged by sea water.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock, on the above day,
RF&CO., No. 241—One case, containing
Brass curtain bands
Cornice pole brackets
Powder flasks, percussion caps
Hackney curb chains, &c.
No. 254—One cask, containing
9 dozen stockman's thongs, 12 plait, 10 feet.
10 dozen hemp halters, &c.
Terms, cash.

Tinware.
FRIDAY, 12th August.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
An invoice of superior tinware, made to the colonial pattern, viz.,
Teapots, coffee pots, camp kettles, pint and quart pots, wash basin (hollowed and flewed), milk dishes, round and oval bakers, candle boxes, dust pans, slop pails, cake tins, bread ditto, lanterns, candle moulds, canisters, &c.
Terms at sale.

To Ironmongers, Locksmiths, Builders, and others.
FRIDAY, 12th August.
Fancy China Mortice Lock Furniture.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, at 11 o'clock,
China mortice lock furniture
White, black, ivory, gold spot, marble, gilt, &c.
Drawer knobs, to match
Shutter ditto, ditto ditto
Doorplates, ditto ditto, very elegant.
Only a few lots of this invoice are now on hand. They will be cleared without reserve.
Terms at sale.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Norma, from Liverpool.
160 Casks Soda Crystals.
Damaged by sea water.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD have received instructions to sell by auction, on Messrs. Willis, Merry, and Co.'s Wharf (late Botts'), on FRIDAY next, 12th instant, at a quarter to 11 o'clock,
160 casks soda crystals, each 2 and 3 cwt.
Damaged by sea water.
Just landed, ex Norma.
Terms, cash.

The Wreck of the schooner Arrow.
Her Spars, Rigging, Anchors, Chains, &c.
BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, on Harris and Co.'s Wharf, Darling Harbour, between Market-street and Druitt-street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the 12th of August, at half-past 2 o'clock,
Lot 1.—The hull of the schooner Arrow, as she lies on the bar of the Richmond River.
Lot 2.—The spars on the beach saved from the wreck.
Lot 3.—The rigging, sails, anchors, chains, winch, &c., in lots, upon the wharf.
Terms at sale.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1489749

SALES BY AUCTION.

Cocoanut Oil.
Ex Mechanic, from the Feegees.

FRIDAY, 12th August.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at 11 o'clock, on FRIDAY, at the City Mart,
13 tuns cocoanut oil, ex Mechanic, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale.

Fruit Trees, Flowering Shrubs, and Plants, in pots.

BOWDEN and THRELKELD will sell by auction, at the City Mart, 362, George-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th of August, at 11 o'clock,
A choice and extensive collection of worked fruit trees, shrubs, and flowering plants, from the gardens and nursery of a celebrated florist and nurseryman.

THIS DAY.

To Grocers, Dealers, and others.
Congou Tea, in half-chests
Shell Almonds
Carbonate of soda
Herrings, &c.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Congou tea, in half chests
10 cases bottled ale, pints
10 cases herrings
10 bags prime shell almonds
1 cask Bencoolen nutmegs
5 casks carbonate of soda
5 bales woolpacks, 10 lbs., full weight.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

Ullathorne's Hemp.
To Grindery Men, and others.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, without reserve, at 11 o'clock,
1 case Ullathorne's hemp, assorted.
Terms, cash.

THIS DAY.

To Grocers, Fruiterers, and others.
50 Bags Muscat Dates.

PURKIS and LAMBERT will sell by auction, at their Mart, George-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
50 bags prime muscat dates, in lots to suit purchasers.
Terms, cash.

THURSDAY, 11th August.

Sherry Wine
Port Wine
To Wine Merchants
To Publicans
To Storekeepers and others.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 11th instant, at 11 o'clock,
Very superior port wine, in pipes
Very superior port wine, in hogsheads
Very ditto ditto, in quarters
Best sherry, in hogsheads
Best ditto, in quarter-casks.
Terms at sale.

Saddlery.
THURSDAY, 11th instant.
To Saddlers.
To Storekeepers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 11th instant,
A general assortment of saddlery and harness.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, 11th August.

Blasting Powder
FFF Sporting Powder.

CHATTO and HUGHES have been instructed to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, 11th instant, 11 o'clock,
160 kegs blasting powder, large grain, highly glazed, ☞ best quality
80 kegs, each 25, FFF sporting powder.
Terms at sale.

THIS DAY.

THURSDAY, 11th instant.

On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Priam, M'Farlane, master, from London.
London Porter.
To Publicans
To Storekeepers.

CHATTO and HUGHES have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Sale Rooms, 400, George-street, THIS DAY, Thursday, at 11 o'clock,
On account of whom it may concern,
Ex Priam, M'Farlane, master, from London.
F S over 8,
22 cases, each 3 dozen quarts, London porter.
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

On account of whom it may concern.
Damaged Sheetings
Ditto Mediums.
Ex Siam, ——, master, from ——
THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock precisely.

To Warehousemen, Storekeepers, Drapers, and the Trade.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, on account of whom it may concern, the following goods, ex Siam, damaged by sea water,
FWG in diamond over 376,
5 pieces, 68 inch sheeting
15 ditto, 72 inch ditto
—— over 378,
20 pieces, 36 inch mediums
—— over 381,
9 pieces, 90 inch sheeting
All more or less damaged.
Terms, cash.

Drapery, Slops, and Haberdashery.
Now landing from the Centurion.
To Warehousemen, Drapers, Storekeepers, and the Trade.

THIS DAY, 11th,
FRIDAY, 12th,
At 11 o'clock each day.

MESSRS. CHAS. MOORE and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, on the above days, at their Rooms, Pitt-street.
The best and most useful shipment of drapery offered this season.
Terms, liberal, as usual.

Refined Saltpetre.
To Druggists, Grocers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 11th, 1859, at 11 o'clock, prompt,
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Columbine —, master, from London.
WH,
10 casks refined saltpetre, each 1 cwt.
Damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Europe Rope.
To Ship Chandlers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 11th, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
20 coils Europe rope, 1½ to 2½ inch.
Terms at sale.

Marble Slabs.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 11th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
On account of whom it may concern, damaged,
2 washstands, marble slabs
1 cheffonier ditto.
Terms at sale.

Compton Brothers' highly celebrated Breakfast Bacon.
To be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve.
Family Grocers, Storekeepers, Country Buyers, Shippers, and others, are particularly invited to this important sale of a prime lot of English Bacon; it will be found on inspection to be one of the finest parcels now in Sydney.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 11th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Ex Calders
A small shipment—30 cases (only) of Compton Brothers' celebrated breakfast bacon, each 6 sides
Landed in excellent condition.
Terms will be exceedingly liberal, made known at time of sale.

Blue Pilot American Pea Jackets.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Calders, Clyma, master, from London.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 11th, 1859, at 11 o'clock precisely,
§ 988 5509—65 men's blue pilot American pea jackets, lined blue rail
5509—35 men's ditto, lined fancy woollen plaid
Double canvas tarpaulin ditto, lined.
Terms, cash

THIS DAY, Thursday, August 11th.

Soap, Old Tom, Twine, and Lines.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell, at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, Thursday, August 11th, at 11 o'clock prompt,
On account of whom it may concern,
24 boxes soap
30 cases old tom
6 bundles twine and lines.
Without reserve.
Terms at sale.

THURSDAY, August 11, 1859.

Groceries, Oilmen's Stores.
To Grocers, Storekeepers, and others.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell at the Bank Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, August 11, 1859, at 11 o'clock prompt,
An invoice of groceries, oilmen's stores, viz.—
20 cases assorted sauces
10 ditto prime English bacon
15 ditto red herrings
25 ditto 1 lb. and ½-lb. mustards
50 boxes Price's No. 1 belmont sperm candles
75 cases pint and quart pickles
30 ditto 1 lb. and 2 lb Volkman's jams
50 ditto sardines, half and quarter tins
3 tons soda crystals
20 casks refined saltpetre
20 cases Colman's blue and starch
10 ditto quart vinegar
1 ton Europe, assorted sizes.
The above are just landed, and in excellent condition.
Without the slightest reserve.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Galvanized Buckets.
On account of whom it may concern.
To Ironmongers and Others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at half-past 10 o'clock,
20 dozen galvanized iron buckets, slightly damaged by sea water.
Terms, cash.

Ironmongery, Brass and Iron Bedsteads
Brass and Iron Rocking Chairs
Kitchen Ranges and Chamber Grates
Electro-plated ware, Carriage Harness. Also,
17 Packages damaged Ironmongery.
To Ironmongers, Furniture Dealers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
A large assortment of the above goods, without the least reserve.
Terms at sale.

Damaged Filter Cloth and Scabbards.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Columbine, from London.
To Sugar Refiners, Drapers, Bagmakers, and others.

FRITH and PAYTEN have received instructions to sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, THIS DAY, the 11th August, at 11 o'clock,
All more or less damaged by sea water,
15 pieces filter cloth
6 pieces scabbards.
Terms, cash.

Boots and Shoes.
123 Trunks of Choice Summer Goods.

Day of Sale, FRIDAY, the 12th.

To the Trade and Country Buyers.

FRITH and PAYTEN will sell, at the Sydney Auction Rooms, on the above day, at 11 o'clock,
123 trunks of choice summer goods, consisting of coloured and black E.S. cashmere boots, and the usual assortment of men's, women's, and children's boots and shoes.
Terms, liberal, at sale.

Superior Household Furniture.
Brilliant-toned Semi-grand Pianoforte
China, Glass, and Plated Ware
Paintings and Engravings, and other effects.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the executors of the late Dr. M'Ewan, to sell by auction, on the premises, Phillip-street, on TUESDAY, August 16, at 11 o'clock,
All the superior household furniture and effects, comprising
Rosewood carved circular table
Ditto occasional table
Ditto couches, chairs, and easy chairs, covered in damask
Ditto twisted pillar book stands
Walnut wood what-not and music stand
Marble slab pier table
Elegant large and fashionable chimney glass
Handsome eight-light lustre chandelier
Brilliant-toned semi-grand pianoforte, by Ostmann and Plomb, in handsome rosewood case
Oil paintings and engravings, ornaments
Hair seated chairs and couch
Dining-table, sideboard, cheffonier
China, glass, and plated ware
Large carved front winged bookcase
Small bookcases, fitted with cupboards, &c.
Library table, sofa, and chairs, covered in leather
Large copying press and table
Brass and iron bedsteads and bedding
Chests drawers, wardrobe
Toilet tables and glasses, washstands and furniture
Bedroom sofas and easy chairs
Servants' bedsteads and bedding
Kitchen furniture and utensils,
Together with other effects, as will appear in catalogues now preparing.
☞ On view the day preceding the sale by cards only, obtainable on application at the office of the auctioneer.
Terms, cash.

Valuable Medical Library
Classical and other Works
Surgical Instruments
Anatomical Models, &c.

MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed by the executors of Dr. M'Ewan to sell by auction, on the premises, Elizabeth-street, on WEDNESDAY, August 17, at 11 o'clock,
All the valuable medical library
Various classical and other works
A great variety of surgical instruments
Anatomical models, splints, &c.
Terms, cash.

Produce and Stock Sale.

FRIDAY, 12th August, at half-past 11 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, at the Produce Auction Mart, Sussex-street,
Hay (lucerne and oaten)
Maize
Barley
Bran
Pigs
Calves, &c., &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Joists and Scantlings
Oak Shingles.

FRIDAY, 12th August, at 3 o'clock.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS will sell by auction, on the New Market Wharves,
5000 feet hardwood joists and scantling
50,000 prime oak shingles.
Terms, cash.

For positive unreserved Sale.
The Ketch ELIZABETH ANN.

PRITCHARD and WILLIAMS have been instructed by Mr. W. J. Nunn to sell by auction, at the Market Wharf, on FRIDAY, 12th instant, at 3 o'clock prompt,
The well and faithfully built ketch ELIZABETH ANN, together with all her gear, inventory, sails, anchors, dingy, &c.
Her register tonnage is 9, but she will carry 5000 to 6000 feet hardwood timber, and would be a good investment for an industrious man.
Terms at sale.

Patna Rice, damaged by sea water.

Auction Sale, on FRIDAY, 12th August.

Ex Kermanglen, Captain Moller, from San Francisco.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
689 bags Patna rice, slightly damaged
420 ditto ditto, much ditto.
Terms, cash.

Orange Pekoe.

Auction Sale, FRIDAY, 12th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
250 boxes finest orange pekoe.
Terms at sale.

Oilman's Stores and Groceries.

Important Sale, FRIDAY, 12th August.

The Balance of the shipments of Oilmen's Stores, Groceries, &c., ex Centurion, Siam, &c.
To Grocers, Merchants, Storekeepers, and others.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from the importers to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
The balance of the shipments of oilmen's stores and groceries, ex Centurion and Siam, not landed in time for Tuesday's sale, &c., &c., without reserve, to close the shipments, comprising—
10 cases Barry's mustard, in ½-lb. tins
30 cases Colman's ½-lb. mustard
20 ditto Crosse and Blackwell's potted meats
10 ditto half-pint Whybrow's capers
10 ditto Feast's Spanish olives
5 ditto ditto French ditto
10 boxes Hogarth's fresh salmon
10 cases, each 2 cwt., Barry and Co.'s chicory
20 ditto half-pints castor oil
10 ditto pints ditto
15 ditto Albert's ½-lb. sardines
25 ditto Whybrow's pints salad oil
10 ditto ditto half-pint sauces
5 ditto ditto ditto ketchup
10 ditto ditto ditto capers
10 ditto ditto red herrings, in tins
10 ditto Hill and Jones' fancy biscuits, assorted
10 ditto macaroni and vermicelli
50 cases Whybrow's pint pickles
50 ditto Hill and Ledger's ditto ditto
20 ditto ditto half-pint sauces
25 ditto, ¼-lb. tins, Compton's sardines
10 ditto, ½-lb. tins, ditto ditto
25 casks bleached ginger
2 tons soda crystals
25 cases Compton Brothers' prime smoked English middles bacon
500 boxes muscatel raisins, in cases, each 12 boxes
20 barrels new eleme raisins
50 boxes ditto ditto
75 ditto Jordon almonds
96 quarter-boxes new figs
200 one-eighth ditto ditto
3 cases ditto ditto in cartoons
10 caroteels fine new Patras currants
50 barrels ditto ditto, &c., &c.
Terms at sale.

Eleme Raisins, damaged by sea water.
On account of whom it may concern.
Ex Sebastopol.

SALE on FRIDAY, 12th instant.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on FRIDAY, 12th August, at 11 o'clock,
74 boxes eleme raisins, slightly damaged
85 ditto ditto, much ditto
41 ditto ditto, very much ditto
Terms, cash.

Preliminary.
Wines, Spirits, and Beer.
Really Unreserved Sale by Auction.
To close several joint accounts.

At the Australian Auction Mart, on TUESDAY, 16th August.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Warehouse, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on TUESDAY, 16th August, at 11 o'clock,
A large quantity of wines, spirits, and beers, positively without reserve, to close several joint accounts.
Further particulars in future advertisement.

Under Power of the Mortgagee.
NEWTOWN.
Most eligible Investment.
For positive Sale.
Terms liberal, and title unexceptionable.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, August 18th, at 12 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, being allotment No. 5 of section No 1, having a frontage to the Camperdown Road of 58 feet, more or less, and a depth of 88 feet, more or less, and bounded on the remaining two sides by a reserved lane.
This allotment is close to the Newtown Road, and is divided from Mrs. Hordern's property by a lane.
Also, allotments Nos 10 and 11 of section No. 1, being situated at the corner of Hordern and Mechanic streets, having a frontage to the former of 52 feet, more or less; and, to the latter, of 88 feet more or less, and also a frontage to a 6 feet lane.
These two allotments are enclosed; and on them is built a foundry known as the Newtown Foundry; over the foundry is a large pattern room, brick-built. Also a large shed with brick ends, 25 feet by 22; also, a large iron-bound cupola furnace, and every requisite for carrying on a first-rate business, together with an abundant supply of pure water.
These valuable properties are situated in the centre of Newtown, and their daily increasing value universally admitted. To capitalists and others in search of a safe and paying investment in real property, the above offers a splendid opportunity, the whole being for absolute sale.
Plans will be on view at the rooms of the Auctioneers previous to the day of sale.

For Positive Unreserved Sale.
Most valuable Block of Land, opposite the Water Police Office, next to Clark's Hotel, Circular Quay.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. have received instructions from J. H. Atkinson, Esq., to sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 12 o'clock,
That most desirable and valuable block of land, situate in the city of Sydney, parish of St. James, county Cumberland, containing 8¼ perches, being allotment No. 3, section 106, near the Circular Quay, commencing in Albert-street at the south-east corner of allotment No. 2, and bounded on the south by that street, easterly 34 feet 9 inches; on the east by a line at right angles northerly 76 feet; on the north by a westerly line parallel to Albert-street of 34 feet 9 inches; and on the west by the east boundary of allotment No. 2, being a southerly line of 76 feet to Albert-street aforesaid, being the allotment sold as lot No. 34, in pursuance of Proclamation of 3rd June, 1852.
This allotment is one of the most valuable in the city of Sydney as a site for the erection of stores; its proximity to the Custom House, Royal Exchange, Government offices, and other public buildings, and also to the Circular Quay, rendering it particularly valuable for such a purpose.
The auctioneers deem further comment superfluous, as it must be apparent to the most casual observer that this is one of the most desirable and valuable sites for the erection of either free or bonded stores, warehouses, or other public or private offices, ever offered for public competition in this city.
Terms, liberal.

Under Power of the Mortgagee.
For Unreserved Sale.
First-rate Investment.
Russell's Arms Public-house, and all the Building thereto belonging, situated at the Parramatta Railway Station.

MESSRS. W. DEAN and CO. will sell by auction, at their Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, on THURSDAY, 18th August, at 12 o'clock,
All that block of land situated in Parramatta South, at the Parramatta Railway Station, adjoining the Toll-bar, at the junction of the Parramatta and Dogtrap Roads, having 52 feet, more or less, to the Parramatta Road; 122½ feet, more or less, to the Railway land, and being 140 feet, more or less, in depth; together with the whole of the buildings erected thereon, consisting of the Russell's Arms Inn, and the range of buildings adjoining. The whole being in the occupation of Mr. Stone, to whom it is let, on a long term, at an annual rental of £286.
This splendid property being close to the Parramatta Railway Station, offers an opportunity for investment which should not be overlooked, being situated on the principal thoroughfare from this metropolis, it must at all times command a large amount of trade, securing it to the purchaser as a first-class investment.
Title unquestionable.
Terms, liberal.
Plan will be on view at the Auction Rooms, Pitt and O'Connell streets, previous to the day of sale.

To Surgeons, Chemists and Druggists, and others.

MR. J. M. HUGHES has received instructions from Mr. Dent to sell by public auction, THIS DAY, 11th August, at the Medical Hall, George-street, Brickfield-hill,
The whole of his valuable stock-in-trade of general drugs, chemicals, perfumery, patent medicines, surgical instruments, &c., &c., together with the shop fixtures, counter, outside lamp, gas fittings, glass show cases, large show glasses for window, ditto small, and bottles, half-plate double achromatic portrait lens camera, complete; and sundries in the trade too numerous to mention. Also, household furniture, large kitchen grate, office desk, &c.
Terms, cash. No reserve.
N.B.—The fixtures will be sold in one lot to any party wishing to carry on the same business.

Campbelltown.
In the Insolvent Estate of Edward Watts, Storekeeper.
Stock-in-Trade of Drapery, Hosiery, &c.

FREDERICK BRADLY has received instructions from the Official Assignee (F. W. Perry, Esq.,) to sell by public auction, on the premises of the above insolvent, on FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock,
Stock-in-trade of drapery, hosiery, and millinery
Fixtures, fittings, &c.
Terms, cash.

NEUTRAL BAY, NORTH SHORE.
Substantial STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four Rooms, &c., with Garden, lying between FELTON and BRAY streets, within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from Mr. Insley, to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on FRIDAY, the 19th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that parcel of land situated in the parish of WILLOUGHBY, North Shore, being allotments Nos. 28 and 29 of the Village of BRAY, bounded on the east by FELTON-street, to which it has a frontage of 75 feet 3 inches, by a depth of about 205 feet; bounded on the north and north-west by Bray-street, to which it has also extensive frontage, and containing by admeasurement about half an acre, upon which is erected a substantial well-finished STONE-BUILT VERANDAH COTTAGE, containing four rooms, with detached shed, enclosed yard, and a never-failing well of water.
☞ A convenient cottage, situated like the above, overlooking the ROMANTIC SCENERY OF NEUTRAL BAY, and commanding delightful views of all the choicest parts of the harbour, within such an easy distance, by the ferry, from the very heart of the city, is seldom in the market, and Mr. Richardson would particularly direct the attention of those seeking a comfortable residence in an elevated and healthy situation, to this sale.
Inspection of the premises prior to the day of sale is especially invited.
Title unexceptionable.
Terms at sale.

TO SOAP BOILERS, MECHANICS, and others.

LONG COVE CREEK, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
For Sale, without reserve.

Valuable Allotments of Land, with FRESH WATER FRONTAGE to the LONG COVE CREEK, on the Parramatta Road, near the viaduct of the Great Southern Railway.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, without reserve, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, on MONDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
All those valuable allotments of land situated on the east side of the LONG COVE CREEK, PARRAMATTA ROAD, having FRESH WATER frontage to the CREEK, by a depth of about 140 feet each.
☞ The attention of soap boilers and others seeking eligible sites for manufacturing premises is specially directed to this sale. These allotments are situated at a convenient distance from town, have the advantage of RAILWAY COMMUNICATION, being close to the PETERSHAM STATION, and are admirably adapted for manufacturing purposes, having frontage to a never-failing supply of fresh water from the creek, with natural drainage to Long Cove—desiderata not to be met with in any part of the suburbs at so short a distance from the CITY of SYDNEY.
Plan on view at the Rooms.
Terms, Liberal.

BONDI.

Valuable block of Land, containing four acres two roods and nine perches, most beautifully situated, overlooking Bondi and Nelson's Bays, and immediately between the properties of Messrs. O'Brien and Fairfax.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 15th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that valuable block of land, containing four acres two roods and nine perches, close to Bondi and Waverley Roads, overlooking Bondi and Nelson Bays.
☞ This choice piece of land adjoins the properties of Messrs. O'Brien and Fairfax, and is close to the residences of W. Barker, Esq., and J. J. Falconer, Esq. It is bounded on two sides by a capital road of easy access; and from its fine elevated position it commands most extensive views.
All who are desirous of securing a picked site in this favourite and healthy locality are specially invited to inspect the above and attend the sale.
Plan and full particulars at the Rooms.

MANNING RIVER.
CHOICE FARM of 171 Acres, on the Manning River, immediately at the junction of CATTAI CREEK, nearly opposite the well known agricultural islands Oxley, Mitchell, &c., together with a comfortable HOMESTEAD, and numerous improvements.
For unreserved Sale.
Title, unquestionable. Terms, liberal.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank Buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece or parcel of land, situated upon the east bank of the Manning River, at the junction of the Cattai Creek, and containing by admeasurement 171 acres, upon which is erected a COTTAGE RESIDENCE, with orchard, &c.
*** The whole of the land is fenced in, and about forty acres under cultivation. There is also a substantial stock-yard, and other convenient and valuable improvements.
☞ The high character of the land on the Manning River, in the position described above, is well known, and attention need only be drawn to the fact that this snug little property is in direct communication with Sydney by the weekly steamers, and thus has a ready and continual market for its produce.
The sale affords an opportunity for securing a comfortable homestead, and the means of obtaining a snug competency—and therefore should not be lost sight of by intending settlers.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where full particulars can be obtained.

WITHOUT ANY RESERVE.
WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Two Four-roomed HOUSES, built of Brick and Stone, situate in CHAPEL-LANE, running between PALMER and CROWN STREETS.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 22nd August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land, having a frontage of upwards of 28 feet to Chapel-lane, between Palmer and Crown streets, on which are erected two neat houses, containing each four rooms, with yards, water laid on, &c. at the rear; now let at a very reduced rental of £52 per annum.
☞ Positive instructions have been received to sell the above to the highest bidder, and a first-rate opportunity is offered for securing a good and paying investment.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

THE MOST ELIGIBLE BUSINESS SITE IN WEST MAITLAND.
The Premises long and familiarly known as the STORES of Messrs. D. COHEN and CO., Sydney, Maitland, &c., &c.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
The CENTRAL and VALUABLE BUSINESS PREMISES, situate in the best part of High-street, West Maitland, and familiarly known as Cohen's Stores. The building is constructed throughout of brick-and-a-half work, and comprises—
On Ground Floor—SPACIOUS SHOP, 22ft. 9in. by 21ft. 6in., having double "Exhibition front," and furnished with double counters, and shelving all around.
WARE-ROOM, with compartments, at the rear of shop, measuring 27ft. 6in. by 25ft 6in.
KITCHEN and Platform at the rear. From this platform, by a substantial stair, access is obtained to a convenient and well-fenced yard extending to the low-water mark of the Hunter. From this platform, also, a staircase external to the house leads into a parlour on the first floor, oil painted, and having a pantry attached thereto. From the ground floor access is had to the ware-room through a wide and lengthy hall, and by a well-laid stair to the lobby communicating with—viz.:—
The DRAWING-ROOM, 21ft. by 15ft., well lighted, richly papered, having a southern aspect, and commanding exquisite landscape views, with
BEDROOM No. 1,—17ft. 3in. by 14ft., papered.
BEDROOM No 2,—13ft. 9in. by 12ft. 9in., oil painted.
BEDROOM No 3,—14ft. by 12ft., ditto.
The rooms and shop being well lighted and thoroughly ventilated throughout.
The premises, which are in a thorough state of repair, are at present occupied by Mr. A. Levien, general storeman, and command an extensive and lucrative trade.
This valuable property is situate on the northern side of the High-street, West Maitland, the great central focus of the agricultural interests on the Hunter, and the emporium of the northern districts.
It is also situated opposite the Olympic Theatre, recently erected, and is midway between Devonshire and Abbott streets, the great and only channels for the agricultural produce of the extensive district south of West Maitland. Its close proximity to the High-street Railway Station considerably enhances the value of its position, which will be constantly increased when the proposed extension of the Great Northern line will bring the town into more immediate and active connection with the locality through which the line is to pass.
For further particulars apply at the Rooms.

MONDAY, 5th September.

BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE.
GREAT UNRESERVED SALE.
CHUTER'S ESTATE.
The REMAINING unsold Building Sites in this beautifully situated valuable estate, many of which have extensive WATER FRONTAGE to Berry's Bay.
TITLE, Unquestionable. For full particulars of which apply to W. W. BILLYARD, Esq., solicitor, Margaret-street.
TERMS, Liberal.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions from the proprietors to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 5th September, at 11 o'clock,
The following choice sites on CHUTER'S ESTATE, BLUE'S POINT, NORTH SHORE, being as per plan,
Lots 4 to 6, 20 to 24, 26, 32 to 34, of Section 3, fronting Susannah and Mitchell streets
Lots 35 to 38 of Section 3, fronting the waters of Berry's Bay
Lots 2 to 12 of Section 5, fronting Chuter, Susannah, and Webb streets
Lots 2, 3, 6, and 7 of section 6, and lots 1 to 12 of section 7, fronting Susannah, Thomas, and Dumbarton streets.
Lots 1, 2, and 3 of section 8, having extensive frontage to Berry's Bay.
☞ This is without exception the most favourably situated property on the North Shore.
Overlooking Berry's Bay, and commanding extensive and really beautiful views of Sydney and the Harbour, and being only a few minutes' walk from Blue's Ferry, it could scarcely be possible to select building sites in this delightful suburb enjoying so many advantages.
Plan, showing the subdivisions on view, and further particulars may be obtained at the Rooms.
Lithographic plans will be given to intending purchasers, that they may, without difficulty, select their lots prior to the day of sale.

POSITIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE.
By order of the Mortgagee.
OLD SOUTH HEAD ROAD.
Shop and Premises a few yards beyond Crown-street.
RILEY-STREET, WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
Two Stone-built Houses, Nos. 7 and 9, Riley-street.
Title, unquestionable—for particulars of which apply to Messrs ROBBERDS and BENBOW, solicitors, Elizabeth-street.

R. P. RICHARDSON has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Bank-buildings, George-street, on MONDAY, 29th August, at 11 o'clock,
All that piece of land bounded on the north-east by the south-west side of the SOUTH HEAD ROAD, commencing at the east corner of an allotment purchased by William Hunter, at a point 45 feet from the east side of CROWN-STREET, bearing east 23 feet to an allotment purchased by William Lynch, on the south-east by that allotment bearing south 50 feet, on the south-west by a line 23 feet; and on the north-west by a line of 50 feet to the point of commencement, being part of the original lot 4, and also part of Donaldson's grant of 25 acres; together with the premises erected thereon, consisting of shops and dwelling-houses
ALSO, all that piece of land being part of block F 23 of the Riley Estate known as the Woolloomooloo Estate; also, part of a larger portion of land, purchased by William Lynch, the remaining portion whereof has been sold by him to Charles Shaw, bounded on the east by Riley-street, commencing at a point on the west side thereof, distant 87 feet 7 inches southerly from the north point of the block No. F 23, 19 feet 7 inches; on the south by a line 55½ feet, on the west by a line 22 feet 1½ inch, dividing it from Government land; and on the north by a line 46 feet to the point of commencement; together with the dwelling-houses erected thereon.
Full particulars in a future advertisement.

Stock-in-Trade of a Furniture Dealer.
To Furniture Dealers, Private Families, and others.

MR. JOSEPH JAGLEMAN has received instructions from Mr. Ham to sell by auction, on the premises, No. 361, Pitt-street, next door to the Temperance Hall, on FRIDAY, August 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of his stock of furniture, consisting of
State, iron, and other bedsteads, chests of drawers
Cheffoniers, loo, telescope, dining, and dressing tables
Kitchen tables, washstands
Meat safes, couches, sofa, cane and wood-seated chairs
Children's chairs, chimney and toilet glasses
Hair, flax, and cotton mattresses and beds
And a great many lots of sundries.
Terms, cash—no reserve.

Weekly Produce Sale.
Wool, Tallow, Sheepskins, Hides, &c.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, Thursday, 11th August, at 11 o'clock precisely,
37 bales wool
39 casks tallow
3923 sheepskins
918 hides
9075 horns
5 tons shank bones, &c., &c.
Terms, cash.

Humpback Oil.
Ex Coral Queen, from Norfolk Island.

MORT and CO. will sell by public auction, at the Produce Stores, Circular Quay, THIS DAY, 11th August, at half-past 11 o'clock precisely,
In lots to suit purchasers.
38 casks humpback oil.
Terms, cash.

HYDE PARK, SYDNEY.
LIVERPOOL-STREET.

MAGNIFICENT BLOCK OF BUILDING LAND.
Title unquestionable.
Terms—One quarter cash deposit. The residue may remain secured upon the property for a term of years at a low rate of interest.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August,
All that valuable block of land fronting Hyde Park, and having 50 FEET, MORE OR LESS, TO LIVERPOOL-STREET, 145 FEET, MORE OR LESS, IN DEPTH.
☞ This splendid block of land adjoins Messrs. BEAUCHAMP and WALLER'S NEW BUILDINGS, near the corner of Macquarie-street South, and is close to LYONS-TERRACE. As a site for private residence, it cannot be surpassed in the city, and there is ample space for the ERECTION OF THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES.
Parties on the look out for choice positions should bear in mind how very seldom such a chance as the present occurs—very rarely indeed where the TERMS ARE SO LIBERAL, as the bulk of the purchase money may remain secured upon the property. It would PROVE A CAPITAL SPECULATION to buy the land and build three good houses upon it, the rental from which would not only give a good return in the shape of interest, but a surplus to go towards payment for the ground.
*** Fullest particulars may be learned from MORT and CO.

TO NEWSPAPER PROPRIETORS AND OTHERS.

For positive Sale.
THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS.
One of the best paying and most promising Journals in the Colony.

MORT and CO. have received instructions from Owen Gorman, Esq., proprietor of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS, to offer by public auction, at The Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August,
The plant, copyright, and book debts of the ARMIDALE EXPRESS and NEW ENGLAND GENERAL ADVERTISER.
☞ In drawing attention to the sale of this LUCRATIVE INVESTMENT, Mort and Co. do not deem it necessary or desirable to swell the advertisement with a detail of particulars which ought only to be communicated to bona fide purchasers; more especially as they are aware that parties at all likely seriously to entertain such an undertaking, would not be influenced by, or rest satisfied with, such statements as could be introduced into an advertisement.
They are in possession of the fullest information on all matters connected with the working of the paper, its circulation, and income, as well as the plant, &c.; and are in a position to satisfy principals upon all these points.
As regards appearance, and the style in which it is got up, "THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS" will bear comparison with any provincial paper in the colonies.
The plant will be found very complete, and in good working order. It includes two presses, a large demy Albion, and a double-demy Columbian, with the necessary type, and of all the various kinds, exhibited in the publication. By a very trifling outlay the size of the paper might be increased. Such an alteration would add very materially to the income—and would only be keeping pace with the increasing demands of the district.
THE POLICY of "THE ARMIDALE EXPRESS" has always been on the POPULAR SIDE, and has therefore secured to it that confidence, which always results in a large circulation and extensive patronage, as an advertising medium.
The only reason why the proprietor of the EXPRESS wishes to part with this valuable property is, that the present conductors are anxious to leave the district, and not being a practical printer himself, he is averse to entrusting his interests to strangers.
*** Full particulars may be obtained by application to MORT and CO., the Rooms, Pitt-street, Sydney; or to OWEN GORMAN, Esq., proprietor, THE EXPRESS OFFICE, Armidale.

ALLOTMENT LAND, CAMPERDOWN.
Title, unquestionable.—Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August,
A valuable allotment of land, having 40 FEET, more or less, frontage to THOMAS-STREET, by a depth of 114 feet, and being allotment 15, section B, of the ROCHESTER ESTATE.
☞ This is a capital allotment, and worth looking after by any one in search of such.

Preliminary Advertisement.

VILLAGE OF ST. THOMAS, PETERSHAM, close to the Petersham Railway Station.
Title—Unquestionable.
Terms—Very liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, ON AN EARLY DATE, of which due notice will be given,
The whole of the Building Lands in the VILLAGE of ST. THOMAS.
☞ This beautiful hamlet occupies the rising ground, close to the Church of St. Thomas, at Petersham, and marshes along the Old and New Canterbury Roads and Frazer's Road. In point of situation it cannot be surpassed anywhere in the neighbourhood, being elevated, and commanding an entire view of the surrounding country. It is now being carefully surveyed, with a view to the allignment of streets, &c., preparatory to sale, and full particulars will be published in a few days.

THE GLEBE.
EXTENSIVE SALE OF VALUABLE LAND.
In the Estate of the late George Miller, Esq.

Title unquestionable.
Terms liberal.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the trustees to the estate of the late George Miller, Esq., to announce that an extensive SALE OF GLEBE LANDS by public auction will take place, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, on a date IN THE LATTER END OF AUGUST, of which timely notice will be advertised, as also full particulars of the lands to be sold, and which will comprise some of the CHOICEST SITES AT THE GLEBE, many of them WITH WATER FRONTAGE.

Preliminary Advertisement.
REGENTVILLE ESTATE, near PENRITH.

MORT and CO. have been instructed by the proprietor to sell by public auction, on an early date, in the month of August, of which due notice will be given,
A large portion of the above valuable estate, in the neighbourhood of the Penrith Railway Station.
☞ The commencement of the railway works, near Penrith, and the demand for land in that neighbourhood, has induced the proprietor to decide upon bringing a portion of the Regentville Estate into the market. The beauty of the scenery in the Nepean country, the salubrity of the climate, and the richness of the soil, all combine to render it the most delightful part of the county of Cumberland, only requiring the increased facilities of railway transit to render it one of the most delightful neighbourhoods for a country residence. The completion of the line of rail to Penrith, which has just been commenced under such favourable auspices, may now be looked upon as a matter of only a very short time, and will at once supply the only deficiency—the means of communication with the metropolis in a couple of hours, and the speedy transit of all kinds of produce.
*** Full particulars will shortly be advertised.

EASTERN CREEK, COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND.

CHOICE DAIRY AND AGRICULTURAL FARM,
About 15 MILES from Parramatta.
Title unquestionable.
Terms at sale.

MORT and CO. have been instructed to sell by public auction, at the Rooms, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, on WEDNESDAY, 17th August,
A VALUABLE FARM of 140 ACRES, on the left bank of Eastern Creek, opposite to MOUNT MACQUARIE, and adjoining Elder's 80-acre grant on the north, and Marsden's 1000-acre grant on the south.
☞ This is a very choice farm, and admirably adapted for dairying and agriculture. The land is good, and the property would make a snug homestead.
Intending purchasers would do well to take advantage of present opportunities, as properties in this district will shortly advance most materially in value. The facilities of railway communication, which will shortly be extended to this portion of the county of Cumberland, will cause properties in the neighbourhood of the line of rail to be sought after, when good land will rise in price. With this fact staring us in the face, the purchase of the above MUST PROVE A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT.
Plan on view at the Rooms, where every information can be obtained.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from James White, Esq., to sell at his Yards, Western Road, on SATURDAY next, the 13th of August, at 12 o'clock,
126 head of fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.
At the risk of the former purchaser.

Butchers. Butchers. Butchers.

MR. W. FULLAGAR has received instructions from Messrs. G. and Edwin Rouse to sell, at his Yards, Western Road, on SATURDAY next, the 13th of August, at 12 o'clock,
50 head of prime fat cattle, in lots to suit purchasers.

MR. GEORGE GUEST has received instructions from the directors of the Richmond Bridge Company to sell by auction, at their Office, North Richmond, on FRIDAY next, August 12th, at 11 o'clock,
The machinery, surplus material, and tools connected with the building of the Richmond Bridge, consisting of the punt, monkey, chain, trigger, sheaves, winch, and frame complete for pile-driving; also, blacksmith's tools, chains, ropes, saws, wheel-barrows, picks, shovels, wood screws, whip-blocks, empty casks, cans, &c., &c.
About 2000 feet sawn timber, and a quantity of pile-ends; after which will be sold a large quantity of squared timber, of various dimensions and long lengths.
Terms, cash.

MR. GEORGE GUEST has been favoured with instructions from George M. Pitt, Esq., to sell by auction, immediately after the sale of the machinery and surplus material belonging to the Richmond Bridge Company, on FRIDAY next, the 12th of August,
The Richmond Ferry punt, rope, boat, &c., as she now lies at the crossing, North Richmond.
Terms at sale.

Important Sale.
Township of Terrara, on the Shoalhaven River.
For Sale by Public Auction, on the Ground, on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859.

The attention of Capitalists, Builders, and all of those who desire at once to secure
Choice Building Allotments, is specially solicited.

MR. HENRY G. MORTON has been favoured with instructions from Mrs. De Mestre to sell by auction, on the Ground,
☞ On SATURDAY, August 20th, 1859,
At 1 o'clock prompt,
A most important and valuable portion of the above estate, situated on the bank of the River, in the vicinity of the steam-boat wharf, the Victoria Hotel, the Stores, and the Wesleyan Chapel.
The portion submitted to public competition, consists of 20 allotments, being part of section A, of the following areas:—

No.	a.	r.	p.	No.	a.	r.	p.
1	0	0	37	11	0	1	0
2	0	0	33¼	12	0	0	5¼
3	0	0	34½	13	0	1	0
4	0	0	37½	14	0	0	39¼
5	0	1	0	15	0	0	37¼
6	0	1	1	16	0	0	33
7	0	1	2	17	0	0	36
8	0	1	9	18	0	0	38
9	0	0	24	19	0	0	36¼
10	0	1	0	20	0	0	35

The auctioneer would wish particularly to draw the attention of parties at a distance to the sale of this really splendid property. Being so well known, it is hardly necessary to state that Terrara occupies a central position, and enjoys a pre-eminence above all other sites in the district for a township. Already the greater portion of the buildings requisite in the establishment of a town—embracing religious edifices of several denominations, stores, and hotel of the first description—are completed; and, when its close proximity to the deep water in the Shoalhaven River and the steamers' wharf (from which there is direct steam communication three times every week from Sydney) is taken into consideration, this property must inevitably become of increasing yearly value; whilst the valuable and extensive buildings now finished, and in progress, proclaim the fact that Terrara must become the metropolis of the Shoalhaven District.
The land has been most carefully surveyed, and the allotments are so laid out that, by purchasing consecutive lots, any party desirous of doing so can secure a block of several acres; the streets are of ample width, and arranged so as to allow of proper drainage.
To small capitalists, and parties desirous of purchasing building sites, the sale of this property offers strong inducements; the terms are such as to bring it within the reach of the most moderate means.
Terms—20 per cent. cash deposit; residue by bills at 3, 6, 9, and 12 months, with interest added at 8 per cent. and security on the property.
☞ Title—Grant from the Crown.
Lithographs will be ready for distribution before the day of sale; application for which, and other information, to be made to Mr. MORTON, Shoalhaven.

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THE WAR.

(From the Home News.)

In our last we described the movements of the Franco-Sardinian and the Austrian armies up to the time when they confronted each other on Piedmontese ground, and had begun to make a few "demonstrations." At that time the Austrians occupied the line of the Sesia with their right, and their centre and left extended from the Sesia to the region of Pavia and Piacenza. The left wing of the allied army consisted of the main body of the Sardinian troops, who held a line parallel to the Sesia. The French were massed round Alessandria. Since then a rapid and stirring series of events has taken place. The Austrians have not only been compelled to retire from Piedmont but they may be said to have evacuated Lombardy. While we write they are understood to be taking up, for final effort, their renowned position on the lines of Mincio and Adige. It is there that the second period of the campaign will probably be decided. We have now to relate the incidents of the first period, which has been decided already.

BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

It was not till the 20th of May that the two opposing armies showed signs of being about to commit themselves to some decisive conflict. From the relative position of the two sides, as described above, it will not be regarded as unnatural that the Austrians should become suspicious of the designs of the allied French and Sardinian force upon the left flank of their army. The point upon which the advance of the French and Sardinians was most dreaded were Pavia and Piacenza. General Stadion, therefore, who was posted either in or near the latter place, resolved to discover whether it was threatened by any considerable force of the allies; and for this purpose he set out, on May 20th, with a reconnoitring force of 25,000 men, to advance from Stradella, on the road to Voghera, as far as Casteggio and Montebello. How promptly his curiosity was satisfied will be seen from what follows. For the sake of fairness, we give both a French and an Austrian resumé of the fate of the reconnoitring expedition.

First comes the French account:—The advanced posts of the allied army, consisting of 800 Sardinian horse, supported by two batteries, occupied a position near Montebello, on the great road between Alessandria and Piacenza, and five miles eastward of Voghera. The division of General Forey, consisting of four brigades of about 9000, and forming part of Baraguay d'Hilliers' corps d'armée, lay a short distance behind. Suddenly, about 11 o'clock on Friday morning [May 20], an Austrian division of 25,000 men was seen advancing in echelon from the eastward. It was in three columns, and led, some say, by Count Stadion; others, by Baron Zobel. Its right was in advance of its left, and stretched towards Branduzzo—a village about two miles north-east of Casteggio; its centre was the attacking force, whilst its left, supported by a powerful artillery, advanced along the great road. The attacking force at once fell upon the Sardinian cavalry, under Colonel de Sonnaz, who with his 800 men had to make head against an overwhelming force. At first, the French general, thinking it was a mere reconnaisance, advanced with only 500 men, but finding the force of the enemy, he pushed on his first first brigade, and directed the other two to follow—leaving the second brigade with some of the National Guard, in reserve. In the meantime a desperate struggle had ensued. For an hour, it is said, young Colonel de Sonnaz, with his brilliant cavalry, sustained the shock of the enemy. But even after the arrival of the first French reinforcements the battle did not slacken. The attack was obstinate; the numbers were unequal; and so thickly did the shot and shell fall upon the centre of the allies that they were compelled to retire. Just as General Beuret was leading on his men to the attack an attempt was made to turn the allied right—but in vain. The Austrian centre, assailed by the allies in front, and broken by the destructive fire of the new Imperial artillery, fell back, so that the allies re-occupied their ground. But in the meantime General Forey had arrived.—With his Zouaves, his Chasseurs d'Orleans, and several battalions of the line, which arrived rapidly on the field by railway the general dashed against the enemy, whilst the light horsemen of Mountferrato, under Col. Morelli, charged in flank; the second brigade assailed the right, and the artillery poured in a destructive fire. The attack was irresistible; and so the Austrians, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after six hours' fighting, began to retire. They divided themselves into two bodies—the one retiring eastward on Stradella, the other northward on Casatisma. In short the day was won.

The Austrian narrative, that is, the official report of General Gyulai, commander-in-chief, is very clear and apparently as impartial as can be expected:—"I ordered," says General Gyulai, "a great reconnaissance on the right bank of the Po, because information received from the advanced posts established along the Sesia and the Po, gave reason for supposing that the enemy projected a movement with a considerable force by Voghera against Piacenza." Accordingly, three brigades were directed from Pavia to the *tete-de-pont* of Voccarizza. Other troops were concentrated at or near this spot, some of them even being brought from Piacenza. The whole was under the orders of Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Stadion, Lieutenant-Field-Marshals Baumgarten and Urban commanding divisions. Urban advanced along the main road, close to the mountains, Baumgartne along the plain to Urban's right. There is no necessity for us to go into the details. Suffice it to say that Urban carried Casteggio and Montebello, where it is fair to believe that the French were too weak for effective resistance, and that he advanced to Genestrelle, the next village on the road to Voghera, before the French brought him to a stand. The Austrian General says that he there found the enemy in superior force, but that the resistance of the French was overcome "by the brave Chasseurs of the 3rd and 4th battalions of the regiments of Hesse and Dom Miguel, which, in spite of a great loss, soon remained masters of the height and of the village of Genestrello." But now the French began to receive their much-needed reinforcements. The railway was continually bringing up troops, who took part in the action, so that Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Urban and the Brigade Gaal were driven back behind Montebello. After an obstinate combat Montebello was evacuated by the whole Austrian force. The Brigade Bils and the Brigade of Hesse coming up, protected the Austrian retreat. The French did not molest the repulsed division of General Urban, and the corps, "having remained some time at Casteggio without being attacked, reached the *tete-de-pont* at night, and repassed the Po on the morning of the 21st of May." According to General Gyulai, the troops who penetrated to Genestrello and bore the brunt of the fight under Urban amounted to five battalions, with six guns, and a division of Hussars. "There it was that the battle was most bloody, the losses most considerable, and the enemy's force equal to three times our own." At Montebello a larger force was engaged. The Austrian general gives his opinion (of course derived from his subordinate, or from general rumour) of the enemy's prowess. The fighting was close and sharp; the Austrian artillery coming up to the enemy inflicted and suffered heavy losses; but, "remarkable fact—we had but few wounds from the enemy's artillery—almost all their shots failed, although we were very near them." [This is quite a different account from that given by the French, who declare that it was their artillery which won the day, while the Austrians did nothing but by their rifles.] "The enemy's infantry," continues the general, "fires very well. His cavalry deserves a less favourable judgment. It constantly showed itself inferior to our Hussars and our Hulans, and declined any serious conflict." Then comes the estimate of the French numbers, which is, of course, immensely exaggerated. "It is certain that 12 regiments of infantry, several battallions of Chasseurs, a regiment of French cavalry, as well as a Piedmontese brigade and the regiment of cavalry of Novara, were under fire, and that strong reserves were echeloned. Lieutenant-Field-Marshal Stadion raises the number of the enemy which opposed him to 40,000 men at the least." The Austrians confess to a loss of 294 killed, 718 wounded, and 283 missing—in all close on 1300, of whom 200 are prisoners. [The French state their loss at about 700.]

BATTLE OF PALESTRO.

After some preliminary *reconnaissances*, King Victor Emmanuel, on the 30th of May, at the head of the Fourth Division of the allied army, crossed the Sesia near Vercelli, in the face of the enemy. Vercelli, Novara, and Mortara form an an equilateral triangle, each side being about 15 miles in length; and it should be observed that two of the great roads from Milan, passing through Novara and Mortara, which are about ten miles westward of the banks of the Ticino, unite at Vercelli. The Austrians had from the beginning kept a large force, not less than 50,000 men, at Novara and Mortara, because it was pretty clear that if they were compelled to abandon those towns they would be obliged to cross the Ticino. They seem, moreover, to have fortified Palestro, Cassalino, and Vinzaglio, situated within the angle formed by the road between Vercelli and Novara, and that between Vercelli and Mortara, for when the king crossed with Cialdini's division he found the enemy entrenched, and only carried their position after an obstinate struggle at the point of the bayonet. The Sardinians took two guns, and a number of prisoners. That night the king slept at Torrione amongst his troops as they lay encamped on the left bank of the Sesia. Vercelli was illuminated to celebrate the victory, and the French Emperor, having transferred his head-quarters from Alessandria to Casale—not an hour's journey by railway from Vercelli—walked through the streets of the rejoicing city. But the battle was not yet over. The Austrian officers determined to renew the combat. On the following morning, therefore, [May 31] the king, before he had time very materially to strengthen his position, was attacked by an Austrian corps d'armée of 25,000 men. The king himself, at the head of the 4th Division, aided by the 3rd Regiment of Zouaves, for a time maintained a defensive attitude, but presently assuming the offensive, rushed upon the enemy, defeating them with the loss of eight guns and 1000 prisoners. Amongst the troops who fought, the Zouaves, according to the account in the *Moniteur*, did great things. In the face of a battery of eight guns, they crossed a canal, climbed a steep height, drove 400 Austrians at the point of the bayonet into the canal, and carried away six guns.

The Austrians, though repulsed, at once arranged another attack for the same evening, and endeavoured to dislodge the king from his position at Palestro. But again they were repulsed by Cialdini, the Zouaves, and the Sardinian cavalry. It is stated that the king displayed, according to his wont, that reckless courage for which, through life, he has been so famous. "He pressed forward where the fight was most furious, the Zouaves vainly trying to restrain him."

GARIBALDI.

In the meantime a movement which the Austrians seem at first to have regarded as an insignificant diversion was going forward in Northern Lombardy, and working wonders for the cause of the allies. The head and soul of this movement was the well-known Garibaldi, who at the early period of the campaign received a sort of roving commission from King Victor Emanuel, and left the allied camp with a force of about 5000 Italian volunteers, with the undisguised purpose of rousing the Lombards against the Austrians. His force was soon doubled. Varese, Como, and the whole of the Vateline were in insurrection before the end of May. Garibaldi was checked more than once by powerful bodies of Austrian troops; but with the help of the population he always succeeded in ultimately beating them. In the first days of June the government of the King of Sardinia was in full operation in the whole of Northern Lombardy. The results of this movement have been extremely important. It prepared the way for the advance of the allies. That advance, almost unparalleled for decisiveness and rapidity, must now be described.

THE ALLIES CROSS THE TICINO, DEFEAT THE AUSTRIANS, AND ENTER MILAN.

The foregoing brief narrative has shown how the Sardinians, with the help of the Zouaves, forced the Austrians to retreat from the line of the Sesia, which runs from north to south, nearly parallel to the Ticino, and but a short distance to the west of it. Then came the victory of Palestro, which drove the Austrians on that side back upon Novara and Mortara. Meanwhile the French were still massed about Alessandria and were making demonstrations towards Pavia and Piacenza; and they seem undoubtedly to have succeeded in convincing the Austrian general that their main attack would be directed towards that quarter. It was obvious that the Austrians were no longer in a position to risk a battle on the Sardinian side of the Ticino. They were accordingly ordered to cross that river at the fords and bridges which they had traversed when they came as invaders. To cover this movement Gyulai ordered a feint upon Mortara, which they had just before abandoned, and which was possibly occupied by the Sardinians and Zouaves, ever pressing upon the Austrian rear. This was the decisive moment which was foreseen in the French camp, and which the allied force had been manœuvred to meet. It was now that a movement northwards was executed by the French. While the Austrians were retreating, the French columns that had been concentrated on the right bank of the Po, where they had deceived the Austrians into the belief that the object of the French attack was Piacenza, were suddenly pushed across the Po, probably at Casale. The line then joined the Sardinian and Zouave troops, which had won the battle of Palestro, and formed a complete line parallel with that of the retreating Austrians.

It appears that on the 2nd June the Austrians blew up the bridge of San Martino, across the Ticino, forming part of the great road between Novara and Milan. That same night, however, a bridge was constructed some eight miles higher up, opposite Turbigo, and the next day, about half-past one, the 1st Division of the 2nd Corps d'Armée crossed the river under General MacMahon. That officer immediately reconnoitred the village of Robecchetto, two miles from the left bank, which he found easily defensible, and if occupied seemed admirably fitted to arrest any force advancing from Milan or Magenta to oppose the crossing of the river. At this time the village was occupied by the Austrians, but MacMahon having arranged his plan of attack, it was successfully executed, and the village fell into his hands. Though the place was not more than two hours' march from the Austrians, they did not seriously oppose the French, indeed, the only attempt to molest them seems to have been made by some cavalry from Castano, a village north-eastward. They, however, almost immediately retreated. It must be presumed, therefore, that the Austrians considered it more advisable to await the attack in the position of Magenta, thinking, perhaps, to annihilate the French columns as they advanced along the raised *chaussees*.

The allies passed over the Ticino at several points; and a great struggle between the opposing armies took place on the 4th of June, that is, the day after MacMahon crossed. The position of the battle-ground was Magenta. On both sides the contest was carried on with extraordinary ardour, bravery, and determination. There is no doubt that the French were ultimately masters of the field; but though there was a defeat there was no rout.

THE PASSAGE OF THE TICINO, AND THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

(From the Moniteur, June 10th.)

Head-quarters, San Martino, June 5.

The French army assembled round Alessandria had great difficulties to overcome. If it marched on Piacenza it would have had to besiege that fortress, and force a passage of the Po, there 900 metres in width, and that difficult operation would have had to be effected in presence of a hostile army of 200,000 men.

If the Emperor crossed the river at Valenza he would have found the enemy concentrated on the left bank at Mortara, and he could only have attacked him by separate columns manœuvring in the midst of a country intersected by canals and rice-fields. On both sides, therefore, there was an almost insurmountable obstacle; the Emperor resolved to obviate it, and he deceived the Austrians by concentrating his forces on the right, by occupying Casteggio, and even Bobbio on the Trebbia.

On the 31st of May the army received the order to march to the left, and crossed the Po at Casale, the bridge of which had remained in our possession; it at once took the road to Vercelli, where the passage of the Sesia was carried out to protect and cover our rapid march on Novara.

The efforts of the army were directed on the right, on Robbio, and two combats, glorious for the Sardinian troops, fought on that side, made the enemy believe we were marching on Mortara. Meantime, the French army was advancing on Novara, and it took position on the very same ground where ten years previously King Charles Albert gave battle. Here it was able to meet the enemy if necessary.

Thus, this bold march had been protected by 100,000 men encamped on our right flank at Olengo in front of Novara. Under these circumstances it was then to the reserve that the Emperor had to intrust the execution of the movement taking place behind the line of battle.

On the 2nd of June a division of the Imperial Guard was advanced towards Turbigo, on the Ticino, and, not finding any resistance, it threw three bridges across. The Emperor having received confirmatory intelligence that the enemy had withdrawn to the left bank of the river, ordered the Ticino to be crossed at this point by the *corps d'armee* of General M'Mahon, followed on the morrow by a division of the Sardinian army.

Our troops had scarcely taken position on the Lombard bank, when they were attacked by an Austrian corps from Milan, brought up by the railway. They drove it back victoriously in presence of the Emperor.

On the same day (June 2) Espinasse's division having advanced on the road from Novara to Milan as far as Trecate, from which place it threatened the bridge at Buffalora, the enemy hastily evacuated the intrenchments it had thrown up at this point, and retired to the left bank, attempting to blow up the stone bridge across the river. The attempt was not successful; the two arches attempted were not sufficiently destroyed to prevent the passage.

The 4th of June had been fixed by the Emperor for the definitive occupation of the left bank of the Ticino. General M'Mahon's *corps d'armee*, strengthened by the division of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, and followed by the whole army of the King of Sardinia, was to advance from Turbigo on Buffalora and Magenta, while the division of the Grenadiers of the Imperial Guard was to carry the *tete-de-pont* of Buffalora on the left bank, and Marshal Canrobert's *corps d'armee* was to advance along the right bank to cross at the same point.

The execution of this plan was frustrated by one of those incidents which must always be expected in warfare. The army of the King was delayed in crossing the river, and only one of his divisions was able to follow the corps of General M'Mahon at a distance.

The advance of Espinasse's division was also delayed, and, on the other hand, when Marshal Canrobert's corps left Novara to join the Emperor, who had proceeded in person to the bridge at Buffalora, it found the road so encumbered that it only arrived very late on the banks of the Ticino.

So matters stood, and the Emperor awaited, not without anxiety, the signal of the arrival of General M'Mahon's corps at Buffalora, when about two o'clock he heard a heavy fusillade and cannonade in that quarter. The General was coming up.

This was the moment to support him by advancing on Magenta. The Emperor at once threw Wimpffen's brigade against the formidable positions occupied by the Austrians in front of the bridge; Cler's brigade followed up the movement. The heights which border the canal and village of Buffalora were soon carried by the impetuosity of our troops, but they then found themselves opposed to formidable bodies, whom they could not drive back, and who stopped their advance.

Marshal Canrobert's column had not yet come up, and, on the other hand, the cannonade and fusillade which had announced the arrival of General M'Mahon had completely ceased. Had the General's column been repulsed, and would the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard have to sustain alone the whole strength of the enemy?

This is the proper place to explain the manœuvre of the Austrians.

When they learnt on the night of the 2nd of June that the French army had made itself master of the passage of the Ticino at Turbigo, they rapidly recrossed the river at Vigevano with three of their *corps d'armee*, who burnt the bridges behind them. On the morning of the 4th they were opposite the Emperor 125,000 strong, and it was against such a disproportionate force that the division of the Grenadiers of the Guard, with whom was the Emperor, had to compete.

At this critical moment General Regnaud de Saint Jean d'Angely displayed immense energy, as did also the Generals under his orders. General of Division Mellinet had two horses shot under him, General Cler fell mortally wounded, General Wimpffen was wounded in the head, Commandants Desme and Maudhuy, of the Grenadiers of the Guard, were killed; the Zouaves lost 200 men, and the Grenadiers suffered a loss not less considerable.

Finally, after a long expectation of four hours, during which Mellinet's division sustained without flinching the attacks of the enemy, Picard's brigade, led by Marshal Canrobert, arrived on the field of battle. Shortly afterwards Vinoy's division joined, of General Niel's corps, which the Emperor had sent for, and finally Renault's and Trochu's divisions of Canrobert's corps.

At the same time General M'Mahon's cannon became again audible in the distance. The general's corps, retarded in its advance, and less numerous than it should have been, had advanced in two columns on Magenta and Buffalora.

The enemy having attempted to cut in between these two columns, General M'Mahon ordered his right column to fall back on his left towards Magenta, and this explains the cessation in the firing at the commencement of the action on the Buffalora side.

In fact, the Austrians, finding themselves hard pressed on their centre and left, had evacuated the village at Buffalora, and had brought the greater portion of their forces to bear against General M'Mahon before Magenta. The 45th of the line boldly attacked the farm of Cascina Nuova on the outskirts of the village, and which was defended by two Hungarian regiments. Fifteen hundred men of the enemy laid down their arms, and the colours were taken away from the colonel's body. However, Motterouge's Division found itself hard pressed by considerable forces, which threatened to separate it from Espinasse's Division. General M'Mahon had placed in second line the 13th battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Guard under the command of the brave General Camou, who, advancing to the front, sustained the shock of the enemy, and gave time to Motterouge's and Espinasse's Division vigourously to resume the offensive.

At this moment of general attack General Auger, commanding the artillery of the Second Corps, opened fire with forty guns on the railway chaussée, which taking the Austrians in flank and crossways made fearful havoc.

At Magenta the combat was terrible. The enemy defended the village most obstinately. Both sides felt that it was the key of the position. Our troops took it house by house, causing immense loss to the Austrians. More than 10,000 men were put *hors de combat*, and General M'Mahon took about 5000 prisoners, including one whole regiment, the 2nd Chasseurs *à pied*, commanded by Colonel Hauser. But the General's corps suffered considerably; 1500 men were either killed or wounded. In the attack on the village General Espinasse and his *officier d'ordonnance*, Lieutenant Froidefond, were both killed. While leading on their men, Colonel Drouhot, of the 65th of the Line, and Colonel Chabriène, of the 2nd, fell mortally wounded.

On the other side Vinoy's and Renault's Divisions were doing prodigies of valour, under the orders of Marshal Canrobert and General Niel. Vinoy's Division, which had left Novara in the morning, had scarcely reached Trerate, where it purposed to bivouac, when it was sent for by the Emperor. It advanced at quick step as far as the bridge of Magenta, driving the enemy from the positions they occupied, taking above 1000 prisoners; but, engaged with superior forces, it suffered heavy loss,—11 officers were killed and 50 wounded; 650 non-commissioned officers and men were placed *hors de combat*. The 85th of the Line suffered most. Colonel Delort fell at the head of his men, and all the officers were wounded. General Martimprey received a bullet wound while leading on his brigade.

Marshal Canrobert's troops also suffered considerably. Colonel de Senneville, the Chief of his Staff, was killed at his side; Colonel Charlier, of the 9th, fell, mortally wounded by five bullets, and many officers of Renault's division were placed *hors de combat*, while the village and bridge of Magenta were taken and retaken seven times.

Finally, about half-past 8 at night, the French army remained masters of the field of battle, and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, one of which was taken by the Grenadiers of the Guards, two flags, and 7000 prisoners. The number of Austrians placed *hors de combat* may be estimated at 20,000. 12,000 muskets, and 30,000 *sacs* (knapsacks?) were found on the battle-field.

The Austrian corps which fought against us are those of Clam-Gallas, Zobel, Schwartzenberg, and Leichstenstein. Field-Marshal Gyulai commanded in person.

Thus, five days after their departure from Alessandria, the allied army had given three combats, gained a battle, cleared Piedmont of the Austrians, and opened the gates of Milan. Since the combat of Montebello the Austrian army has lost 25,000 men in killed and wounded, 10,000 prisoners, and 17 guns.

(From the Saturday Review, June 18.)

The despatch of the French Emperor addressed to the French people, the report of Count Gyulai to his master, Francis Joseph, and the letters from the camp of the allies, contain the whole history of the battle of Magenta. There is now, no doubt, that the Austrian commander was completely outwitted. From the first he conceived the notion that the attack would be on the south of the Po; and the reconnaissance, which ended in his defeat at Montebello, seems to have converted his original motion into a fixed idea. Nevertheless, he certainly knew that a railway connected the two extremities of his adversary's line, and his lieutenants witnessed at Montebello the powerful effect of this instrument of concentration. But, either from foolhardiness or dulness, he failed to discern the natural consequences of such a state of things. If he had, he never would have acted as he did.

The whole distance from Sesto Calende, where the Ticino issues from the Lago Maggiore, to a point opposite Stradella, is about sixty miles. Count Gyulai had certainly seven *corps d'armee*—the first under Clam Gallas, the second under Lichtenstein, the third under Swartzenburg, the fifth under Stadion, the seventh under Zobel, the eighth under Benedek, and the ninth under Urban—each amounting to 25,000 men. His army, therefore, numbered at least 175,000. Indeed, considering that the Austrians assumed the initiative, and that they had resolved to defend the passage of the Ticino, it would be surprising if Count Gyulai had not at least 25,000 men more. He knew that the Allies must either cross the Ticino or force the pass of Stradella. His business was to oppose them. His army might not be sufficient to defend the whole sixty miles, but at all events it was sufficient to defend the twenty-six miles between Pavia and the Ponte di Buffalora, on the great road between Novara and Milan; for, deducting one *corps d'armee* to defend Stradella, there remained 150,000 to defend these twenty-six miles. Now, beside the Ponte di Buffalora, there is another bridge at Vigevano, about nine miles further down the river; another at Bereguardo, about nine miles further still; and another at Pavia. All these bridges having been destroyed, it is clear that if a fourth of the 150,000 men were placed at Ponte di Buffalora, Vigevano, Bereguardo, and Pavia, any attempt to throw bridges across might have been opposed by 75,000 men in less than three hours. Nor is it easy to understand how, if the troops were handled with ordinary skill, the passage of the Ticino could have been effected in the face of such an army. But, again, even if the Allies did succeed, then the proper course was to retire into some strong position—some well-prepared field covering the line of retreat, and there fight a pitched battle.

The Austrian General, indeed, complains that he could get no information as to the designs or the whereabouts of the enemy, and that, therefore, he was compelled to obtain information by making a strong reconnaissance. But this apology is idle; for by thus engaging in serious conflicts with superior forces, he dispirited his own troops, gave confidence to the enemy, and indeed the information obtained at so much cost seems to have only increased his ignorance. If, however, instead of thus demoralising his men, he had employed them in preparing defences on the left bank of the Ticino, so that when the allies crossed they might have been compelled to assail him in his entrenchments, the story of Magenta might never have been written. The Austrian staff officers are amongst the best in Europe, and Hess is one of the most illustrious. Count Gyulai is one of the wealthiest noblemen in Austria—he is an accomplished courtier, and a devoted son of Rome. But unless rumour greatly errs, Gyulai has been preferred to Hess—wealth and ability, to military knowledge and experience. The inevitable result has followed; but it contains a memorable lesson to this country, for, at times we, too, have suffered similar disasters.

On the 31st of May, just eleven days after the affair of Montebello, the French Emperor ordered his whole army to concentrate on the left. Victor Emanuel, crossing the Sesia, drove the Austrians back to Mortara with the aid of Canrobert's corps; whilst MacMahon, with the 2nd corps, Regnault St. Jean d'Angely with the Guards, and Niel with his corps, coming up behind the King, pushed on toward the Ticino; and on the 1st of June General Niel entered Novara. Next day an advanced guard threw three bridges across the Ticino; and then, it seems, for the first time, the Austrian commander began to see the design of his adversary and the danger of his own position. In fact, the whole allied army, consisting of six corps, numbering not fewer than 180,000 or 200,000 men, was upon him.

It was now clear to Gyulai that the idea of crossing the Po, if it ever existed, was abandoned. The design of the Allies was to cross at Turbigo or the Ponte di Buffalora. That same day, therefore, the Austrians crossed the Ticino at Vigevano, and burnt the flying bridge. The Ponte di Buffalora, however—built of solid granite, and measuring nearly 1000 feet—remained almost intact. If time was of any moment the destruction of this bridge was all-important, for it was part of the great road from Novara to Milan. An attempt, indeed, had been made to blow up the second pier from the left bank. The arches had sunk a little, but it was quite practicable even for artillery. Strangely enough, no other attempt was made; and it has been asserted that the Austrians were without blasting powder, and could not procure any even from Milan. At one time it was intended that the approach to this bridge should be defended, and a *tete-de-pont* had been contructed for that purpose, but when the critical moment came it was found to be untenable, and was therefore abandoned.

But, even though this bridge stood, and a passage across the Ticino was thus open to the Allies, the position occupied by the Austrians was very formidable. About a mile and a half from the banks of the Ticino, running north and south, the ground suddenly rises to a height of sixty or seventy feet. This marks the ancient channel of the river before it was confined to its present bed. From the Ponte di Buffalora three roads diverge—each of them a raised *chaussée* twenty or thirty feet above the rice fields which occupy the level space between the banks of the Ticino and the steep escarpment which in ancient times was washed by that river. These rice fields are irrigated by the waters from the famous Naviglio Grande or great canal, which is nearly parallel to the Ticino. It runs about 100 yards eastward from the top of the escarpment, so as to facilitate irrigation, being thirty feet broad, and of considerable depth. Of the three roads, one leads north-east. After crossing the canal by a bridge, it passes through the village of Buffalora, and then turning south-east, joins the great Milan road at Magenta. The second, which is in fact the great Milan road itself, leads directly eastward, crossing the canal also by a bridge, called the Ponte di Magenta. The third road is the railway, which, after a bend in a southerly direction, returns to cross the canal by a third bridge, and then, pursuing a northerly course, crosses the Milan road about half way between the Ponte di Magenta and the village. It should be observed that the rice-fields were so soft and cut up by ditches, that marching across them was difficult; whilst an advance along the raised *chausees*, which could only be in column, and without any sort of cover, was extremely dangerous if the Austrian guns were planted with ordinary judgment. Such were the obstacles to be overcome by the Allies before they could reach the Austrians; and it is difficult to understand how an enemy could have succeeded in his attack, had proper precautions been taken to blow up the bridges. In this quarter the Austrian line of defence extended from Buffalora in the north to Robecco in the south, a distance of two miles. But this was only half. The rest of their line ran eastward through Magenta and Corbetta. Buffalora formed the left; a large farm, Cascina Nuova, was strongly occupied in front of the right flank; whilst the centre rested upon the railway-station and the village of Magenta. In front of the station was a great pit, and on either side of the pit there appears to have been a row of strong wooden palisades. The railway buildings, if occupied, gave great advantages to the Austrians, who, using the railway bank as a parapet, might assail the Allies with a deadly fire if they attempted to cross the pit, or break through the palisades. Such was the Austrian position towards the north. The key was obviously Magenta; for, that village once carried, the road to Milan was clear, and the only course open to the Austrians was a retreat upon Pavia.

Now, according to Count Gyulai, he had, on the morning of the attack, the 4th of June, only three *corps d'armee*—the 1st, the 2nd, the 7th, and one division of the 3rd. But even these were not quite ready for action. In fact, the Austrian General distinctly says that about two o'clock he had ridden to Magenta to make his dispositions. If Count Gyulia considered that he could maintain his position with three *corps d'armee*, then he miscalculated the power of his troops. If, on the other hand, he considered that his troops were too few, and that he could not get a sufficient number up in time, he ought to have declined a battle until he had concentrated a large army. But if he had reason to suppose that the allied army far outnumbered his, he ought equally to have declined a battle, and to have at once retreated. But, in truth, the Austrian General ought certainly to have had, not three corps and one division, or 90,000 men, but six *corps d'armee*, or 150,000 men, on the field of Magenta. For there were six corps between Magenta and Pavia on the 2nd of June. On that day Count Gyulia must have known that three bridges had been thrown across the Ticino at Turbigo. The attack did not begin until noon of the 4th. The 5th and 8th corps and the remainder of the 3rd ought surely to have had ample time in the thirty-six hours to take their place on the field of battle. Even the 90,000 men admitted to have been present might have maintained the position which has been described; but, according to the accounts, they were so exhausted by fatigue and hunger that they did not fight so well as might have been expected.

The plan of the French Emperor was this. The 2nd corps of M'Mahon, consisting of the divisions La Motte Rouge and Espinasse, together with thirteen battalions of the Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard, under Camrou, was to advance from Turbigo upon Buffalora and Magenta. This column was to be followed by the whole Sardinian army under the King. The distance to be traversed has been stated at twelve miles, but it was more probably only eight. The narrowness of the roads and the wooded character of the country made progress difficult. The march began at seven a.m. of the 4th. As soon as M'Mahon had begun his attack, the other or Grenadier division of the Guards was to assail the heights and seize the bridges across the canal, whilst Marshal Canrobert was to cross the Ponte di Buffalora, and support the attack.

The attack was ordered for ten o'clock in the morning, but according to the French account, it did not take place till two. At that time the Emperor was still alone, for Canrobert had not been able to come up, so encumbered was the road between Novara and the bridge. But heavy firing was heard on the left, which, as it seemed, must be MacMahon. Here was a grave question. Was the Emperor to leave MacMahon to be crushed, or was he at once to support him by making an attack with such a force as he had at hand? The problem was difficult, but the Emperor solved it with the true spirit of a soldier. He ordered the attack, for he knew that before long he must be supported. The Grenadiers, therefore, descending into the fields between the main road and the railway, rushed up the steep escarpment in front, seized the bridge across the canal, and bayonetted the man who was to have fired the mine. The canal-bridge at Buffalora had been broken down, and the Zouaves, therefore, attacked by the main road. The French were thus in possession of the bridges, and had the means of continuing the attack, but the firing on the left had ceased. The reason was this: the Austrians having threatened to get between MacMahon's two columns as they advanced, the one on Buffalora, the other on Magenta, that officer had united them, and then pressed his attack on Magenta. In the meantime, the Guards were left alone with the Emperor, and for four hours they maintained themselves in their perilous position. How, during this time, the Austrians failed to annihilate so small a body, it is difficult to understand. Presently, however, a cloud of dust appeared behind: it was a brigade of Canrobert's division. The rest soon followed, and then that of Niel. In the meantime, the 3rd Austrian corps had made an attack on the right flank of the French at Robecco, about a mile south of the canal bridge, which had been repulsed. Canrobert and Niel made the advance from the westward secure; but a furious fight was going on in front of Magenta at the Cascina Nuova and the railway station. With great loss these positions were at length carried, and then began the final struggle for the village of Magenta, which, according to the French, was taken house by house, and in which 10,000 Austrians were put *hors de combat*. Indeed, MacMahon made so many prisoners that it almost seems as if many of them must have willingly surrendered.

Towards the close of the battle, General Auger managed to get forty guns planted on the railway, which, as we are told, created a frightful carnage in the Austrian masses. Moreover, according to some accounts, the Austrians brought up reinforcements by railway; and being themselves armed with the old musket, whilst the French troops had the rifle, they suffered with proportionate severity. Finally, says the Emperor, about half-past eight in the evening the French army remained masters of the field of battle; and the enemy withdrew, leaving in our hands four guns, two flags, and 7000 prisoners.

So closed the battle of Magenta. Its results have been serious to the Austrians. Without any further attempt at resistance, they have abandoned the whole kingdom of Lombardy, and have withdrawn all their men from the south of the Po. They are by this time close upon the Mincio, within the famous quadrangle. It remains to be seen whether Count Schlick, the new commander-in-chief, will acquit himself better than Gyulai. Where the French head-quarters are does not appear, but Garibaldi is at Brescia, and the Sardinian head-quarters are at Palazzolo, between that town and Bergamo.

(From the Times, June 8th.)

The Battle of Magenta is a great battle and a great victory. Austerlitz can scarcely compete with it in the numbers slain and captured, and must pale before it if we compare the numbers engaged. Waterloo was not more lavish of slaughter. Lodi is not more terrible in stories of fierce conflict. The great distinction between Magenta and other victories is, that we know who won Lodi, and we know who won Austerlitz, and we know who won Waterloo, but we do not yet know who won Magenta. Perhaps it may hereafter turn out that Aspern, where three days' slaughter produced only an undecided event, is a more exact parallel to Magenta than any of those better remembered names which we have cited. We closed our observations yesterday by saying that we could not assert whether this great fight was even then terminated, and, if it were terminated, we were at a loss to tell whether it would be known to history as an Austrian or a French victory. We can only repeat to-day that the same mystery which hung over this conflict on Tuesday envelops it on this morning of Wednesday.

In the first place, we have no telegrams by way of Paris. The Emperor of the French is silent. The Empress, like a good wife and a true spirited woman, puts the best possible face upon the matter; she drives in a sort of quasi-triumphal progress through Paris, and encourages the populace to rejoice. The fireworks are forthcoming, the flags are hung forth from the windows, the cafés are all duly illuminated, and the public buildings are resplendent; but amid all this out-of-door demonstration there is a "horrid sound of silence" in the bureau of the Minister. The Emperor of the French has paused suddenly in his communications. His recent messages had been dated from doubtful places; but now we have no more despatches of any kind. On Monday he dated from that very transitory place, the French "Head-quarters." When the question discussed by all Europe was—"Where now are the French? Have they entered Milan? Are they wheeling round to destroy the Austrian force concentrated at Pavia and Piacenza? Is there any foundation for the current rumour that the second day's fight went against them, and that they had been driven back across the Ticini?"—while such was the general inquiry, we got despatches containing only vague phrases, and dated from "Head-quarters." These head-quarters might have been on the east or on the west of the Ticino; at Alessandria or at Verona. The whole point was, where was the French Emperor on Monday last?—and that he does not tell us. He gives us liberal guesses at the loss of the Austrians, and vague estimates of his own casualties; but he does not tell us in what position the French army is now to be found, nor what steps he has taken to follow up his victory. We know that Milan is only 12 miles from Magenta, and that Milan is boiling with enthusiasm to welcome him. But, unhappily, we do not yet know that Napoleon has advanced to the occupation of that capital, and to enjoy the triumph that awaits him there. Instead of occupying the capital of Lombardy, he has been satisfied with receiving seven gentlemen, who, according to their own account, stole away from the city while "the artillery of the enemy could have thundered against them, and while the Austrian battalions were still in their public places," and who went into the Allied camp to offer the homage of the town of Milan, and to declare the state of their patriotic hearts. Now, this happened on Monday. The victory of Magenta took place on Saturday, and a mysterious fighting endured all day Sunday. The place where these seven deputies found the Emperor of the French and the King of Sardinia is not stated. We may perhaps conclude that if the French had been actually beaten and driven across the Ticinio on Sunday night these deputies would not have sought to compromise themselves by rendering homage to their liberator; but, on the other hand, if the Emperor were really a victor, it should have been in the Castle of Milan, and not in some anonymous encampment, that he received these congratulations. We cannot but fear that the silence of the French telegraph is eloquent.

The Austrian wires, on the other hand, continue to give forth their cautious and oracular sentences. They claim no victory, but they confess no defeat. Our experience up to this time of the Austrian official accounts has been, that, if they have not been prodigal of information, they have, at least, been sober and tolerably truthful. They tell us that on Sunday two new Austrian corps were engaged; that the Allies were still attacking, but made no progress; that the loss on both sides had been very great; that they had four Generals and five Staff Officers wounded and a Major killed; and that Milan is evacuated. They add also that the Austrians have taken many prisoners; just as the Emperor informed the Empress that he was encumbered by his captives. All this is probably true, and, if true, it seems to indicate a series of conflicts on a still hotly disputed ground, with alternate vicissitudes of success and defeat, the battle being probably fed on both sides by fresh troops as fast as they could be pushed up to the point of contest. It is at best but a hard struggle onwards, fighting inch by inch and winning every yard of Lombardy's soil at a terrible price paid in French and Sardinian lives. If there were anything better than this to tell, we should not be called upon at such a moment to listen to the patriotic platitudes of seven Common Councilmen of Milan.

All through this long-drawn and continuous battle we have had five telegrams from France to one from Austria. The French count their slain and wounded right off at a good round number, told in thousands; and they at first claimed so easy a victory at Magenta that we could only expect they would wheel round upon Pavia, and impress upon that city a different memento from that which has hung over it since Francis I. lost there "all except his honour." The Austrians have claimed no victory, and speculated upon no arithmetical details as to the losses they have inflicted or sustained. Every hour will bring us items of intelligence which, in their aggregate, will at make all this clear; but up to a late hour last it was confidently believed that the victory of Ma was a victory in which the French were defeated we write, the changing complexion of this alter event has taken another tint, it now seems pro that this hard fight is even yet undecided, but upon the whole, the French have the best of it, cannot, of course, estimate with any exactness forces of the two armies. Hitherto the French peror has not been sparing of his best troops. Sardinian soldiers who were trained in the camp of the Crimea made sanguinary onsets at Monte and the Zouaves have been somewhat lavishly at the Austrian lines at Palestro. The Austrian the other hand, seem to have brought their new first into action, and to have exposed their least able and least reliable troops to the onset of the It may be that all the French and Sardinian are as good as those who have already fought that the Austrians had no better troops than which have already recoiled before the French Sardinians. This, however, the event must show the conflict is of that indecisive character which advices appear to show, the victory will ultimately of that side which has the best and strongest and can go on for the longest period continually ing good soldiers to the front.

FUNERAL.—The Friends of the late Mr. H WELSH are respectfully invited to attend his ral, which will move from his late residence, Draper Pitt-street, THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON, at o'clock precisely. JOHN HILL, Jun., and SON, takers, King and Riley streets.

THE LATE FIRE in Pitt-street.—SUBSCRIP LISTS have been opened for Madame LA (who has lost everything by this sad disaster) POEHLMAN'S French Café, and at REDFO BURLELL'S, 219, Pitt-street. All who wish to will do well to call at either place and leave their butions.

SHORTLY will be Published, "Plunkett's Au Magistrate," by W.H.WILKINSON, Barrister-at

FASHIONS as usual, Illustrated News, Tim Punch, per mail steamer, at MOFFITT'S.

SUMMARIES for the MAIL will be publi SATURDAY—Forward the address and F. CODNER, 557, George-street south.

SUMMARIES securely folded, stamped, and directed, by F. CODNER, at the Herald Office, Brickfield-hill.

POSTAGE STAMPS (by authority) and every d tion of plain and fancy stationery, at F. COD Herald Branch Office, Brickfield-hill.

NEW MUSIC.—Just unpacked, a choice coll New Music, in various forms; also, favourites, among which are the First Love W Bonny Dundee Quadrilles. MOSS, Hunter-street.

PIANOFORTES and HARMONIUMS, by th makers, for SALE or HIRE. MOSS, 27, Hu

ABSCONDED on the 4th instant, from Parr HENRY JARVIS, aged 11 years, brown hat trousers, holland blouse. He is stout and strong person harbouring him after this notice will be li prosecution. THOMAS HYDER.

CAUTION.—The Public are hereby cautioned harbouring NAPOLEON WHELAN, wh ABSCONDED from his home on this day (Wedn Any person giving information of his whereab bringing him to his father's, at 118, Dowling Woolloomooloo, will be rewarded. On leaving his he wore a black cloth cap and trousers, and sixteen years of age, has freckled face, and sandy h

NOTICE.—I, ROSANNAH TRAYNOR, hereby notice that I intend to marry a second time if not hear from my husband, JAMES TRAYNOR, one month from this date. My said husband des only three weeks after our marriage, and I have se nor heard of him during the last seven years. ROSAN TRAYNOR. Sydney, 9th August, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—As I have been repeatedly upon with accounts, for the last two years, for Head, a builder, I hereby assert that during that am the only Head, a builder, on this road, and that to no timber nor any merchant one pound. NICH HEAD, 155, South Head Road.

PATTERNS of all kind to be had of Mrs. SE dressmaker, 10, South Head Road. APPREN Wanted.

CHEAP EARTHENWARE. — Note the add WILLOW PLATE, South Head Road, near Bo

TOBACCO. — Negrohead for SALE, at DOUGLEY'S, 651 and 653, George-street.

PHAETON.—A good Phaeton Carriage, suitab the country, to be SOLD at a very low FLATMAN'S Livery and Bait Stables, King and bath streets.

HORSE.—A fine young saddle HORSE, new th bred, to be SOLD; warranted sound. FLATMAN'S Stables, King and Elizabeth N.B.—Saddle horses, dogcarts, and gigs, for hire moderate.

CROWN LANDS' SALE. — At o'clock of WEDNESDAY, the seventh SEPTEMBER, the following Lots of Land will be for sale by public auction at the Land Sales' Colonial Treasury, Macquarie-street, Sydney, at the price affixed to each lot respectively. (Deposit cent.)

The deed fee on the following lots will be charg cording to the following scale:—Not exceeding 50 £1; above 50 and not exceeding 300 acres, £1 5s.; 300 and not exceeding 640 acres, £1 10s.

Lot.	Situation.	Portion.	Section.	Area.
	COUNTRY LOTS.			
1	Lying northerly from Hynd's and	...	—	[illegible]
2	Higgins' portions, on Peat's Ferry	...	—	[illegible]
3	Road, parish of North Colah	...	...	[illegible]
4	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
5	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
6	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
7	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
8	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
9	Ditto	...	—	[illegible]
10	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
11	Lying northerly from Hynd's and	...	...	[illegible]
12	Higgins' portions, on Peat's Ferry	...	—	[illegible]
13	Road, parish of North Colah	...	...	[illegible]
14	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
15	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
16	Ditto	...	—	[illegible]
17	Ditto	...	—	[illegible]
18	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
19	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
20	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
21	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
22	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
23	Adjoining the north boundary of W. Fagan's 30 acres, parish of North Colah	...	...	[illegible]
24	Adjoining the north boundary of Fagan' western 30 acre	...	...	[illegible]
25	Adjoining the west boundary of Skinner's 30 acres	...	...	[illegible]
26	Adjoining the east boundary of S. Mould's 42½ acres	...	...	[illegible]
27	Lying northerly from J. Ayre's	...	...	[illegible]
28	320 acres on Cowan's Creek, near	...	...	[illegible]
29	Lane Cove	...	...	[illegible]
30	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
31	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
32	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
33	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
34	Above John Brown's 44½ acres, at the head of Lane Cove	...	...	[illegible]
35	Lying southerly from T. Flood's 24 acres 3 roods 16 perches, near Lane Cove	...	...	[illegible]
36	On Curl Curl Lagoon, adjoining	2	...	[illegible]
37	Girrard and Ryan's 30 acres	3	...	[illegible]
38	Adjoining the west boundary of Ainsworth's 46¾ acres at Rodborough	...	...	[illegible]
39	Between Alleyn's and Burton's portions at Middle Harbour	...	...	[illegible]
40	Between Sailor's Bay and Sugar-Loaf Bay, Middle Harbour	...	...	[illegible]
41		...	...	[illegible]
42		...	...	[illegible]
	SPECIAL COUNTRY LOTS.			
43	On the road from Balgowlah to Manly Beach, and adjoining the north boundary of Chapman's 17 acres	...	...	[illegible]
44	On the new road from Bantry Bay	...	...	[illegible]
45	to Rodborough	...	...	[illegible]
46	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
47	Ditto	...	—	[illegible]
48	Ditto	...	...	[illegible]
49	Ditto	...	—	[illegible]
50	On the shore of Botany Bay, adjoining the south boundary of J. Crane's 10 acres	...	...	[illegible]
	SUBURBAN LOTS.			
51	At Ball's Head Bay	1	...	[illegible]
52	Ditto	3	...	[illegible]
53	Ditto	4	...	[illegible]
54	Adjoining John Hurley's land, on the west side of the Great Southern Railway	...	...	[illegible]
55	At Coogee	36	...	[illegible]
56	Ditto	37	...	[illegible]
57	Ditto	38	...	[illegible]
58	Ditto	39	...	[illegible]
59	Ditto	40	...	[illegible]
60	Ditto	42	...	[illegible]
61	Ditto	43	...	[illegible]
62	Ditto	44	...	[illegible]
63	Ditto	1	27	[illegible]
64	Ditto	2	27	[illegible]
65	Ditto	3	27	[illegible]
	TOWN LOT.			
66	Town of Parramatta North	7	18	[illegible]

Lithographic plans containing lots 51 to 53 and lots to 65 can be obtained at the Surveyor-General's Office, payment of one shilling each.

E. C. WEEKES, Colonial Treasurer.

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